Sons, Go Forward When We
Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too,
For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times

Crush America and Britain.
Enemy of Asia, Enemy of
Order, Enemy of Peace

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NIPPON FORCES SMASH CHUNGKING 27TH ARMY IN TAIHANG OPERATIONS

Objective Achieved in Summer Drive Started on July 10

STATEMENT ISSUED

Commander of Foe's 8th Reserve Division Captured; Men Lose Fighting Spirit

[Map on Page 2]

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED SHANSI FRONT, August 3.—Having completely annihilated the Chungking 27th Army, consisting of the 8th reserve division, the 45th division and the 46th division, the Imperial Army Forces in Shansi achieved the objective of the 1943 summer Taihang operation which was begun on July 10, says an announcement issued by the Japanese Army on the spot on August 1.

The main force of the 8th reserve division attempted flight but was caught up by the Imperial Forces after a hot chase and annihilated in the intensive attacks launched by the air and ground forces of the Imperial troops, the announcement adds. In this operation, the announcement stresses that Lieutenant-General Chen Hsiao-chiang, Commander of the division, and Colonel Kuo Pei-teh, regimental commander of the 46th division were taken prisoner.

In contrast with the enemy who have lost their fighting spirit and become conscious of the futility of their armed resistance, many of them desiring to pledge allegiance to New China, the officers and men of the Imperial Forces are in the highest spirits, the announcement says.

The text of the announcement follows:

Enemy Hit Hard

"The Army Forces in Shansi in cooperation with the adjoining forces have been operating against the fugitive Chiang Kai-shek units, the 27th Army, consisting of the 8th reserve division, the 45th division and the 46th division, since July 10. These enemy units were entrenched in east of Lingchuan in the southeastern district of Shansi Province and near the border in southeastern district. The enemy 27th Army was given a serious blow by crack Japanese units in the 1943 spring Taihang operation and barely escaped from being annihilated. It later entrenched itself in the south Taihang mountains and been maneuvering in an attempt to rebuild its last base of guerilla warfare over North China.

"Looking closely into the inner condition of that army, the majority of its officers and men have lost their fighting will and are conscious of the futility of armed resistance, hoping to join new China. Its Commander Liu Hsin, however, lacked the determination to sever connections with Chungking and maintained a vacillating attitude, simply holding a hollow prestige of armed resistance. The Army once patiently urged him to take a decisive step of liquidating his past policy, but circumstances have compelled the army to use an iron hammer of chastisement with a firm resolve. Since the commencement of the present operation various Japanese units in the face of intense heat and surmounting the topographical difficulties have caught up with the enemy troops and annihilated them at various points or induced them to surrender. As a result, the 27th Army has been completely annihilated, thereby achieving the objective of the operation.

Commander Captured

"During the intervening period the Japanese Forces made a hot chase of the main force of the 8th reserve division which was fleeing and after engaging with it annihilated it under the intensive attacks by air and ground forces. In this operation Lieutenant-General Chen Hsiao-chiang, commander of that division, and Colonel Kuo Pei-teh, regimental commander of the 46th division, were taken prisoner. The matter is worth special mention.

"Realizing the glorious achievement throughout the operation, the Army is now in high spirits. Those of the enemy who desire to return

(Continued on Page 3)

Spring, Summer Taihang Drives Incapacitate Chungking Forces

Resolve of Lieutenant-General Chen Hsiao-Chiang to Aid New China Means 27th Army Is Wiped Out—Chen Declares Communism Must Be Crushed

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON THE SHANSI FRONT, August 3.—With Generals Pang Ping-hsun and Sun Ying-tien joining the peace camp, and with more than 20,000 enemy troops killed or taken prisoner the Japanese Forces in the 1943 Spring Taihang Operations nearly wiped out the enemy 24th Army Corps, the only directly Chiang controlled unit in North China. But of that Army Corps the remnants of the 27th Army alone had scattered and hidden, fearing extremely the local Japanese units, and recently had apparently been planning to rise again in districts in Shansi and Hunan.

Feeling that they were about to start a futile action, the Japanese Forces moved ahead of them to wipe them out at a stroke. The fact especially that Chen Hsiao-chiang, chief of the 8th Reserve Division of the 27th Army, the division carefully kept in reserve by Chiang, has been taken prisoner and, awakening from his mistaken dream, has determined to aid the construction of new China, means that the remnants of the 27th Army have actually been wiped out.

Further, by the 1943 Summer Taihang Operations, the peace and order of Lingchuan, the stronghold of the 27th Army, and the area throughout the border of Shansi and Hunan have been rapidly turned brighter. Thus the operating ground of the Chiang-controlled forces in North China has been completely destroyed.

General Chen Airs Views

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED SHANSI FRONT, August 3.—Lieutenant-General Chen Hsiao-chiang, former Commander of the Eighth Reserve Division of the 27th Army owing allegiance to Chiang Kai-shek, and who has come over to the anti-Communist and national reconstruction camp, met a group of Japanese and Chinese newspaper correspondents at 3 p.m. on August 1.

A bulky man, weighing as much as 26 kwan, he aired his views in answer to questions. He talked with a clenched fist.

The newspapermen pointed out that General Pang Ping-hsun has joined the peace camp in resolution to bring the Communists to destruction and asked Lieutenant-General Chen for his views on the war against the Communist Party. His reply was:

"The Communist party has come to be wiped out. I consider the political phase of the war against the party more important than the military phase. China has been poisoned by the party for the last 11 years. The vital part of China is affected by the disease of communism. China will die if it is left alone. We must save it, we can do so by having it operated upon. We must wipe out the Communists. Otherwise China will be hopeless."

Asked by the newspapermen to say what he had been expected by Chungking to think about China's declaration of war and Japan's new policy toward China which is reflected in the return of concessions to the National Government and the relinquishment of extra-territorial rights in China, Lieutenant-General Chen said that he had been completely in the dark about these things until he had got where he was.

"I learned these things from the newspapers when I got here," he said.

"I had been in the mountains, and there was no knowing what was happening in the outside world.

"At the time of the outbreak of the China Affair I was apt to think that Japan was bent on conquest. When I got here, I began to learn for the first time the true intentions of Japan.

"We are bound to work to make East Asia an East Asia for the East Asiatics. It must not be East Asia for the Americans and British. I do not know much since I am not many days here. I expect to meet President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government. Then I will exert myself, sacrificing everything."

Was Chiang's Man

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON THE SHANSI FRONT, August 3.—Lieutenant-General Chen Hsiao-chiang, Commander of the Eighth Reserve Devision, who is regarded as right-hand man of Army Commander Liu Hsin, was taken captive by the Japanese Forces in the present spring Taihang operations.

While moving westward from the Taiyueh sector, forces under his command encountered the Communist 772nd regiment and the Taiyueh guerilla corps and were engaged in a severe battle, which resulted in casualities of more than 1,000 killed and wounded on both sides.

General Chen's forces managed to break through the line, but Chen was wounded when two bullets went through his feet and finally was captured by the Japanese.

While under careful treatment at a certain hospital, he corrected his misunderstanding toward the National Government of China and the Imperial Japanese Army and pledged his allegiance to new China to render his efforts together with his subordinate, including Regimental Commander Kuo Pei-teh, for the construction of new China.

Is 39 Years Old

SOMEWHERE ON THE SHANSI FRONT, August 3.—Lieutenant-General Chen Hsiao-chiang, who has decided to drive forward for the annihilation of Communism in China and the construction of new China, was born in Kwangtung Province 39 years ago.

He is a graduate of the Whampoa Military Academy and was at one time commander of the 555th brigade of the 191st division. He later became commander of the 8th division of the 27th Army. He was closely affiliated with General Hu Tsung-nan.

Development Bank Opened in Rangoon To Aid New Burma

Domei

RANGOON, August 3.—The Rangoon branch of the Southern Development Bank formally opened for business here yesterday following the arrival of all its staff. Its business had previously been taken care of by the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank. As a representative of the Bank of Japan, it will administer all the financial affairs of the Japanese Government here, while simultaneously it will engage in the furnishing of funds to the new Burmese Government and of long-term credit for various enterprises.

U.S. SEAPLANE DOWNED

8 British Torpedo-Planes Also Shot Down

Domei

BERLIN, August 2.—A long-distance scouting plane unit of the German air force found a twin-motored American seaplane in the Atlantic at a point 750 kilometers west of the French coast yesterday afternoon and shot down the enemy craft.

According to another report, the German forces brought down eight of a group of British torpedo-planes that attacked a German convoy west of Thessaly at noon today.

WOERMANN IN NANKING

New Reich Envoy to Present Credentials to Wang Soon

Domei

NANKING, August 3.—Dr. Ernst von Woermann, new German Ambassador to China, arrived here by train at 2:20 p.m. today.

He was greeted at the station by numerous officials of the National Government and by other local notables.

Ambassador Woermann is expected to present his credentials to the National Government in a few days.

WICHIT ARRIVES HERE BY PLANE FROM BANGKOK

Thai Foreign Head Returns Visit Made by Minister Kazuo Aoki

LEADERS GREET VISITOR

Ambassador Direk Gives Party—Various Program Outlined During Stay Here

Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan arrived in Tokyo at 5 p.m. on Tuesday to reciprocate the call of Japanese Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki's visit to Thailand made during his recent tour of the Southern Regions in the course of which Minister Aoki conferred with the leaders of the Thai Government.

Foreign Minister Wichit was welcomed to the Japanese capital by Minister Aoki, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Foreign Minister Shunichi Matsumoto, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office Noritake Yoshioka, and others.

Concerning the arrival of the Foreign Minister of Thailand, the Board of Information made the following announcement at 5 p.m. on Tuesday:

"The Foreign Minister of Thailand, Mr. Wichit, Wichit-Wathakan, arrived in Tokyo today, August 3, 1943, at 5 p.m."

Accompanied by Six

On his present visit to Japan, the Thai Foreign Minister is being accompanied by Saga Nilakamhaeng, Director of the Political Affairs Department; Wong Phinit Akson, Director of the Commercial Department; Kuat Sucharitkun, Political Secretary to the Minister; M. L. Picthip Malakun, Director of the Etiquette Section, and Withun Wathanaprida, Secretary, all of the Thai Foreign Ministry; and Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Phisit Disaphong Disakun, Vice-Director of the Liaison Office of the Thai Government.

With the Rising Sun and the national colors of Thailand prominently on display everywhere, those who waited at the airport to extend Japan's greetings to the distinguished visitors from Thailand were Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Yamamoto, Foreign Vice-Minister Matsumoto, the secretaries of the Foreign, War and Navy Ministries; Director Itaro Mizuno of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, and several other Government officials.

The full Thai Embassy staff, led by Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama was present at the airfield to receive the Thai Foreign Minister. Conspicuous was also the presence of several Buddhist priests who had come to express their gratitude for the recent present of sacred Buddhist relics made to Japan from Thailand.

At 4:45 p.m., the special plane carrying the Thai Foreign Chief and his suite made its appearance over the airport, and about ten minutes later Minister Wichit in a light-brown summer suit, was the first to alight from the plane, greeted by Ambassador Direk. The Minister and his suite were then greeted by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Yamamoto, and Foreign Vice-Minister Matsumoto.

Shaking hands with each person individually, Foreign Minister Wichit then greeted all the others who had lined up for his reception at some distance from the arriving airplane. With the Japanese Buddhist priests, who represented the Dai Nippon Buddhist Association, Minister Wichit was seen exchanging greetings in the Buddhist fashion of his country, raising his clasped hands toward his face.

Greeted by Students

Representing some 140 Thai resident students who are pursuing their studies in various fields of science in Japan, Miss Gomsri Premabutra presented a large bouquet of chrysanthemums, the national flower of Japan, to the arriving Foreign Minister.

Following the exchange of greetings at the airport, the Thai Foreign Minister and his suite proceeded by motorcar to the Imperial Hotel where

(Continued on Page 2)

OVER 20 ENEMY VESSELS SUNK AND DAMAGED AT RENDOVA PORT BY OUR NAVY PLANES, AUGUST 1

11 Transports, 1 Destroyer Among Those Sent to Bottom

CRUISER IS BLASTED

9 Hostile Planes Downed; Military Facilities Set Afire In Three Raids

Japanese Navy Air Units again dealt the enemy a heavy blow in the Solomons area when they attacked the enemy warships and vessels at Rendova port and military facilities in the vicinity three times on August 1, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday.

The Imperial units sank 11 enemy transports, one destroyer and more than six vessels for landing purposes; damaged one enemy cruiser and one vessel for landing purposes; shot down nine enemy fighter planes; and set afire a torpedo boat base, wharves, and supply dumps on Bau Island outside the port. These results were disclosed by the communique.

The text of the communique follows:

"Japanese Navy Air Units attacked the enemy warships and vessels at Rendova port and its neighboring military facilities three times on August 1 and scored the following results:

"1. Sank: One large-sized enemy transport, four medium-sized transports, six small-sized transports, one destroyer and more than six vessels for landing purposes.

"2. Damaged: One enemy cruiser and one vessel for landing purposes.

"3. Shot down: Nine enemy fighter planes.

"4. Set ablaze: A torpedo boat base, wharves and supply dumps on Bau Island outside the port.

"In the attacks the Japanese loss was two planes self-blasted."

Fierce Attack Described

Since June 30 when the enemy forces landed on Rendova, the Japanese Forces have been subjecting them to furious land-sea-air assaults, and the fighting sees a further intensification with each passing day. As announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Tuesday, air units of the Japanese Navy on Sunday stormed the enemy convoy gathering in Rendova Harbor and also the enemy's military establishments on the island and sank one large size transport, four medium size transports, six small size transports, one destroyer, and more than six landing launches. At the same time the Japanese planes damaged one cruiser and one landing launch, and shot down 9 enemy fighter planes. The Japanese Navy planes also bombed and burned down the enemy's torpedo boat base, piers, and the supply depot on the island of Bau outside the harbor.

On this day the Japanese planes left their base at dawn. The airmen of the Navy tore across the skies of the southern dawn, and approaching Rendova discovered the enemy's torpedo boat base through the thick clouds. Swiftly, their unerring bombs were unloaded. Through the towering columns of thick black smoke shooting upward could be seen the supply depot on Bau Island shooting skyward in a huge explosion.

The second bombings were conducted on Rendova port, where an enemy transport fleet was gathered. When the enemy sighted our navy warplanes, a great confusion was created among the enemy transports, which attempted to escape. Bombs were dropped in quick succession on them with the result that a 5,000-ton medium-sized enemy transport, one destroyer and three vessels for landing purposes were sunk. In addition, one enemy cruiser was damagd by Japanese planes. In an aerial combat that followed with enemy fighter planes, the Japanese shot down four of them. All came back safely. The third wave of attack was commenced shortly afterward.

In the following attack, the third, the Japanese planes made direct hits on and sank one large size transport, three medium size trans-

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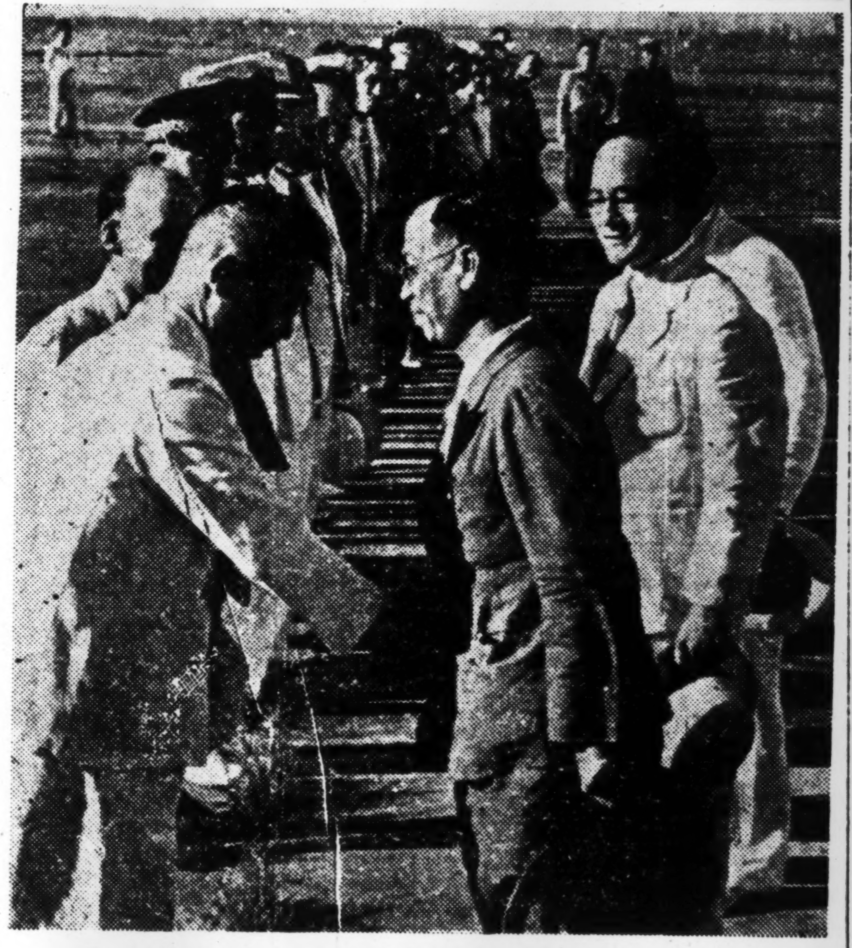
Thai Foreign Chief Arrives



To reciprocate the call of Japanese Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Kazuo Aoki, Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday afternoon from Bangkok. Seen above is the Thai visitor on the right greeting Minister Aoki at the airdrome.

IMPORT OF VICTORY STRESSED BY WANG

Nanking Head Drafts Policy Of Shanghai's Rehabilitation at Press Talk

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 2.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government stressed the necessity of unshakable faith in the final victory of the War of Greater East Asia in formulating the basic principle for the rehabilitation of Shanghai, at a press conference with Japanese, Chinese, and other Axis countries reporters held here this afternoon.

In his statement, President Wang, who is now visiting here outlined the policy of the rehabilitation of Shanghai after the restoration of the concessions, the object of the new national movement and the tasks imposed upon the Chinese at the present stage of the War.

The most significant point with the reconstruction of Shanghai, the President pointed out, is the establishment of a central driving force, based upon basic ideals.

"There are three reasons why this is indispensable," he declared.

"Heretofore, the city was divided into three sections; namely Chinese Quarter, International Settlement and the French Concession. To give unity to these sections, the creation of a common center is absolutely necessary. For this purpose, it is desirable to establish a basic ideal or a central power, around which all factions will move.

"Having 5,000,000 populations, Shanghai presents complicated problems in the fields of culture, thoughts and education, and to give unity a guiding principle is necessary.

Central Authority Vital

"The third reason why the city needs a basic principle of a central authority is that, being at the strategic position in the routes extending to various foreign countries, without the concentrated energy the city will never be able to cope with foreign influences.

"These three reasons attest the necessity of the establishment of the basic ideals for the rehabilitation of Shanghai.

Further, in explaining how the required central ideals can be established, President Wang declared that it is desirable to consolidate the conviction of the nationals for the final victory of the Asiatic in the current war.

"Let all the Chinese concentrate their energies for the successful prosecution of the War," he stressed and this will constitute the motive

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH UNITS INFLICT BIG DAMAGE ON REDS

Soviet Troops Repulsed in Orel Sector—Germans Take 15,000 Foes Prisoner

Domei

BERLIN, August 2.—The Soviet offensives in the Orel sector which temporarily subsided were resumed again yesterday with renewed ferocity, according to front-line reports.

The Red forces recklessly pounded the German positions in this area in attempts to break through the stubborn German lines, but after futile and costly assaults which were relentlessly repeated all day yesterday, the Soviet forces were forced to retire with huge losses.

During their determined onslaught, the Red infantry and tank units temporarily gained foothold within the German lines, but were dislodged by the furious Reich retaliation.

Along the northern extremity of the Orel sector, the Red forces attempted to smash the German defense lines with sheer numerical superiority, but were repulsed by the German forces that destroyed 163 Soviet tanks.

The Red units also launched offensives in the Volhov sector, situated between the Briansk and Orel sectors, but were repulsed by the German lines that were protected from the air by the Luftwaffe.

The German forces continued the counter-offensive that was started three days ago in the Mius River front and as the result of their furious drive, made surprising headway into Soviet territory and succeeded in capturing 15,000 Soviet troops.

During the three-day drive, the German planes incessantly assaulted Red tank, artillery and infantry units, and inflicted staggering damages, the toll of the Soviet dead believing to have reached several times the number of the soldiers captured.

In the Bielgorod sector and the sector south of Lake Ladoga, numerous localized skirmishes are being staged, six Red tanks being demolished yesterday in the latter sector.

Chang Wires Greetings

Domei

HSINKING, August 3.—General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, today wired messages of congratulation to Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw of the newly created State of Burma and to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan, felicitating the attainment of independence by Burma.

NIPPON DESTROYER RAMS FOE WARSHIP

Encounters 3 Enemy Torpedo-Boats Near Vella Gulf and Crashes One to Bottom

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, August 2.—Encountering three enemy torpedo boats on the pitch-black seas near Vella Gulf on Kulambangra before dawn on Monday, a Japanese destroyer ran down one of them at full speed and sent it immediately to the bottom.

This is the first time in the War of Greater East Asia that a vessel of a destroyer squadron has accomplished such an exploit, which together with the "kill at sight" principle of the Japanese squadrons should go down on the records of the War of Greater East Asia.

Destroyer squadrons which scored brilliant results in the July 5 Night Battle of Kula Gulf and July 12 Night Battle of Kulambangra have been continuing action in that area attacking enemy warships and transports and in aiding the sending of increased supplies to the Japanese Forces.

Anti-Aircraft Downs 7 Planes

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, August 3.—The enemy forces which are publicizing the general counter-attack in the Solomons area, are persistently repeating their bombings, using a large plane formation in their attacks, it was at 1:30 p.m. on July 31 that a formation of 106 bomber-fighter planes consisting of North American B-21's, Boeing B-17's, and Vought-Sikorski F4U's, commonly known as Corsairs, came raiding Kulambangra Island. The Japanese anti-aircraft batteries readily responded to their attack and shot down seven of them. Our damage was very slight. The combat in that sector is growing keener day after day.

THAI PREMIER HAILS FREEDOM OF BURMA

Phibun Songkhram Cables Thailand's Recognition to Burmese Foreign Minister

Domei

BANGKOK, August 3.—The Thai Government broadcast its recognition of the independence of its neighbor, Burma, at 8 p.m. yesterday as follows:

"Premier Field-Marshal Phibun P. Songkhram, in his capacity as representative for the Foreign Minister, wired the reply of the Thai Foreign Minister to the Burmese Foreign Minister in response to the latter's notification of Burma's independence, as follows:

"'I am filled with inexpressible joy to have received the felicitous tidings of Burma's independence. Thailand is a nation that deeply respects independence and sovereign rule. Therefore, a declaration of independence, regardless of by what country it is made, is a hallowed proclamation which hails the unreserved rejoicing of the Thai nation.

"'The fact that Burma is our neighbor which like Thailand is a Buddhist nation redoubles our joy for its auspicious independence.

"'At this important juncture, the Asiatic nations must establish close collaboration for the pursuit of a common objective. It is my profoundest desire that Independent Burma make an integral contribution in the Freedom and Dawn of Asia.

"'The Thai Government hereby recognizes Burma's independence and expresses its blessing for Burma's success and prosperity.'"

F.I.C. TO INCREASE JUTE

Domei

SAIGON, August 3.—In an effort to realize an output of 5,000 tons of jute this year, a Japanese company cooperating with the French Indo-China plan to increase jute production in Hanoi and Nam-dinh regions of Tongkong Province, recently completed the planting of approximately 10,000 hectares of jute.

Despite the adverse weather which recently struck the area and the inexperience of the local farmers, the Japanese experts are determined to produce enough fiber to manufacture approximately 2,600,000 jute bags.

NIPPON FORCES SMASH ENEMY

(Continued From Page 1)

to new China are generously pardoned, with necessary preparations made for them to seek their proper places. Those who will not join new China, the Army is ready to chastise without delay.

"The Army calls this operation the 1943 summer Taihang operation."

Close Contact Maintained

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED POINT ON THE SHANSI FRONT, August 3.—Moving ahead of the enemy, crack Japanese Units began their operations in the wild mountains in the southern part of the Taihang Range on the dawn of July 10. The Kobayashi and Otsu Units, cooperating with the crack forces of the Harako, Azuma, and Shimizu Units poured toward the objective from the Luan area, with the Taniguchi, Takahashi, Tsurumi and Kusano Units marching rapidly on foot from the south, maintaining close contact with the Ueda, Ishii and Fukui Units. They advanced northeast and converged rapidly on the area around Lingchuan.

To catch in a net of steel the enemy struggling to escape, the Hanyu and Tanaka Units were placed on the banks of the Yellow River. The Japanese Forces pursued swiftly the enemy fleeing desperately along the valleys and forests and within a short time closed in on the enemy. Annihilative operations went on everywhere with the ground and air forces acting as one, and already on July 13 the Japanese Forces had captured Lieutenant-General Chen Hsiao-chiang, commander of the 8th reserve division, at Tuan Shih-chen, 40 kilometers northwest of Lingchuan. The enemy, with its leader gone, was crushed everywhere and annihilated.

Enemy Losses Heavy

Domei

PEKING, August 3.—Units of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China on July 10 suddenly started action in the southern part of Shansi Province against the remnants of the 27th Army directly under Chiang Kai-shek commanded by Liu Hsin still managing to exist in spite of the staggering blow dealt that army in the 1943 Spring Taihang Operation. The Japanese Forces surrounded the enemy remnants and in withering attacks steadily expanded their war results, the number of enemy dead and prisoners taken already reaching 5,000, and the number of remnants giving themselves up 1,100.

Concerning the 1943 Summer Taihang Operation the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China made the following announcement at 3 p.m. Sunday:

"Our Forces began action on July 10 against the enemy 27th Army directly under Chiang still managing to exist in the southern part of the Taihang Range, and succeeded in coming upon them everywhere and at the present are mopping up enemy remnants. The battle results known up till the evening of July 29 since the start of the operation are as follows;

"Bodies left on the field	1,371
Prisoners taken	3,686
Those giving themselves up (Includes many officers)	1,107
Trench mortars	17
Heavy machine-guns	18
Light machine-guns	98
Rifles	1,332

Among the more important enemy officers taken prisoners:

Lieutenant-General Chen Hsiao-chiang, chief of the 8th reserve division.

Colonel Kuo Pei-teh, chief of the 136th regiment of the 46th division.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ho, second-in-command of the same regiment.

Statement Issued

Domei

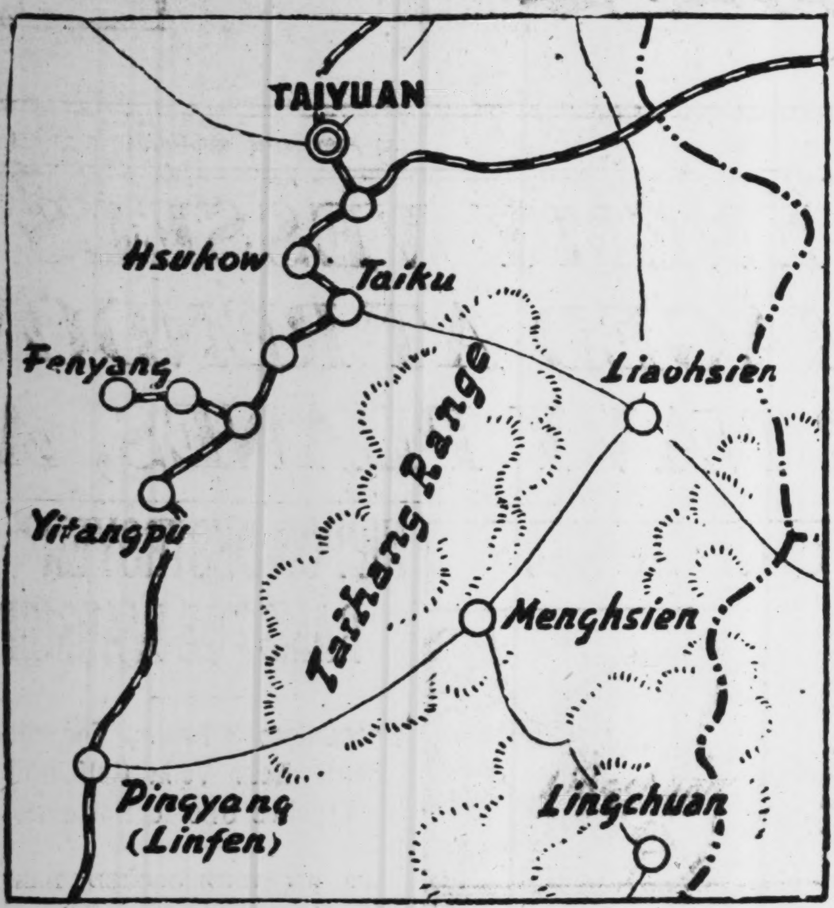
PEKING, August 3.—Chief Kato of the Press Section of the Expeditionary Army in North China issued the following statement regarding the 1943 summer Taihang operation at 3 p.m. on August 1:

"The Army on July 10 commenced annihilative operation against the 27th Army under the direct control of Chiang Kai-shek which had been left in the southern part of the Taihang area. Furious mopping-up operations are going on over the entire area. Since the operations were started our officers and men have been in higher and higher spirits in spite of the extremely hot weather and topographical difficulties. Everywhere our forces are giving chase to and dealing severely with the enemy troops which are anxious to escape the brunt of our attacks and which have developed a disposition to get themselves scattered. Our forces have already captured Commander Chen Hsiao-chiang and other leaders of the 8th reserve division and achieved other brilliant results. They are pushing their operations in their determination to wipe out the enemy troops.

"The notable thing about the present campaign is that the Chinese Communist army, taking advantage of the present operation to further its ends, are ambushing and giving blows to the 27th army which in an exhausted state is fleeing in the face of violent attacks by our forces. These acts of the Communist army give the lie to the professions of the Chinese Communist party that it is for collaboration between the Communists and the Kuomintang and that it is against warfare against Chinese by other Chinese. The Communists have ceased completely to think about the construction of China and the rehabilitation of the Chinese race. There is every evidence that their chief concern is to Bolshevize East Asia under the pretext of a racial war against Japan and to indulge in their selfish desires. All the disturbing elements in the East Hopei area have been brought to complete collapse by the Imperial Forces.

"Our forces will continue to welcome those who have learned the folly of resisting Japan and carrying out national founding, awakened to the morality of East Asia, and are willing to cooperate with us. As for those who have no understanding of the great war we are fighting and stand in the way of the development of new China, they will be dealt with by us with all severity and no mercy shall be shown toward them."

Chungking Hit Hard



Commencing a furious drive against Chungking's 27th Army, which survived the 1943 spring Taihang operation of the Imperial Forces in China and entrenched itself in the area east of Lingchuan (right bottom corner in map) in the southeastern district of Shansi Province, crack units of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China annihilated the enemy force in the 1943 summer campaign which was started on July 10, according to an announcement issued by the Japanese Army on the spot on August 1.

WICHIT ARRIVES HERE BY PLANE

(Continued From Page 1)

they will register for the duration of their stay in Tokyo.

Tuesday evening, the visitors from Thailand were guests of Ambassador Direk for an informal dinner reception held at the Ambassador's residence in Kami-Osaki, Meguroku.

On Wednesday, the Thai Foreign Minister will proceed to the Imperial Palace to sign his name in the Visitors' Book there and later will worship at Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines.

On Thursday morning he will make a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Navy Minister Admiral Shigenori Shimada, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, and War Minister General Hideki Tojo. In the afternoon he will meet reporters, and in the evening at 6:30 o'clock will attend an unofficial dinner given by the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

To Visit Tachikawa

On Friday, the Thai visitor will attend a dinner given by Minister Aoki. On Sunday, he will attend Kabuki plays from 3 p.m. On the next day, Monday, the Foreign Minister of Thailand will attend a performance of court music given at the Imperial Household Department in the morning, and in the afternoon will visit the Tachikawa Aircraft Corporation In the evening he will attend a dinner given by Prime Minister Tojo.

On Tuesday, August 10, he will visit the Kasumigaura Naval Corps and on the following day, Wednesday, August 11, will attend a luncheon given by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu. In the evening, he will attend a garden party given by the Japan-Thailand Society.

On the morning of the next day, Thursday, August 12, Foreign Minister Wichit will leave for Nikko, where he will stop at a hotel on Lake Chuzenji.

He will leave Nikko on the next morning, Saturday, August 14, and return to the Imperial Hotel, in time for lunch. Later he will give a reception at the Thai Embassy.

In the evening he will attend a concert sponsored by the Society for International Cultural Relations and the Japan-Thailand Culture Society when several of the musical works composed by the Thai Foreign Minister are to be performed. In this connection, it is recalled that on the occasion of his first visit to Japan in March 1941, Minister Wichit composed a song, "Japan Is Calling You," which was broadcast to Bangkok in an international radio transmission.

Over 20 Enemy Ships Are Sunk and Damaged

(Continued from Page 1)

ports, six small size transports and three landing launches. They also shot down 5 enemy fighters and damaged one landing barge. The explosions occurring in the enemy transports spread to the piers which also burned down. Considering a large-size enemy transport to be of the 8,000 ton class, a medium-size one to be of the 5,000 ton class, and a small-size one to be of the 2,000 ton class, the tonnage sent to the bottom on this one day alone was not less than 40,000 tons made up of 11 vessels. This also means that a considerable amount of materials was also lost, causing the enemy to suffer severely.

SWITZERS IN MANILA SHOW COOPERATION

Swiss Residents Do Not Share In Politics but Are Supporting the Reconstruction

Domei

MANILA, August 2.—Although deeply concerned for the safety of their loved ones in their distant homeland, the Swiss residents in Manila are enthusiastically contributing their whole-hearted support to the reconstruction of the New Philippines.

True to their status as neutrals, the Swiss residents, numbering some 250, are daily engaged in economic and social activities but are remaining aloof from political affairs.

The hub of their life is the small clubhouse situated on General Luna Street—only a stone's throw from the cemetery where rests the remains of Jose Rizal. Here, in their little clubhouse, the Swiss members congregate daily to promote mutual comradeship and also to indulge in other social amenities.

Though they are not sharing in political affairs, the Swiss residents are doing their bit for the reconstruction of the New Philippines.

Most of the Swiss nationals in Manila are engaged in various trades.

The aforementioned club was formed more than 25 years ago, the constitution of the organization being drafted in 1918. The original regulations for the club, which is still held in good stead, specify that the club was formed to foster social contacts among fellow Swiss nationals as well as to provide a recreation center for the members. It is noteworthy that the rules admonish the members to keep away from politics, but emphasize obedience to the laws of the Philippines.

Although the neutrality of their fatherland forbids them from discussing political affairs, the Swiss residents are keenly aware of the world-shaking developments and are keeping up with the latest news through newspapers and broadcasts.

Through the information secured from these sources about the brutal anti-Axis bombings of hospital ships, the wanton raid on Rome and countless other vandalistic outrages conducted by the anti-Axis forces the sympathy of the Swiss residents here has been markedly drawn to the Axis side.

No doubt, their attention is constantly focussed on their distant homeland where their loved ones are.

No doubt they are shaking their heads in silent condemnation every time Swiss neutrality is violated by the unscrupulous Anglo-American air forces.

Import of Victory Stressed by Wang

(Continued From Page 1)

power, which will make the Chinese attain the rehabilitation of Shanghai.

"Secondly, about China's mission at the present stage of the war, China can contribute to the War of Greater East Asia by securing peace and order on her home front so as not to cause any apprehension on the firing lines, and by increasing her production to obtain more than enough supplies of materials. These two contributions will be possible only after a firm faith has been established among the Chinese nation in the cause of the War.

"Although the mass training of young men was conducted at Nanking at first, the place of the second training has been made at Shanghai for a special reason.

"The object of the group training is to train young men and officials in order to make them fit for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

To Train 600

"About 600 young men and officials are going to be trained at Shanghai. They being small in number, arrangements have been made to train them so thoroughly that the spirit of the group training may permeate all over Shanghai.

"As a result, a pivotal spirit and power necessary for the construction of Shanghai will be established on a firm basis, I think. For a national movement, I think, China has to create a pivotal thought from a psychological and spiritual point of view at the outset and has to stick to it.

"In order to make the citizens of Shanghai have a firm conviction for the War of Greater East Asia, the general public have to be trained according to the 'Greater East Asia' principle established by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Moreover, various statements made by the Japanese Government and the firm cooperation of East Asiatic nations have also to be utilized for the attainment of the object."

SHANGHAI DISPLAYS 2,000 CHIANG ARMS

All Taken From Foe During Chekiang-Kiangsi Campaign In May 1942

An unusually complete collection of small arms captured by Japanese troops during the Chekiang-Kiangsi Campaign, which was initiated in the Third War Zone on May 15, last year, was recently put on public display in the hall of the Kokusai Gekijo—the former Ritz Theater—simultaneously with the showing of the new war film, "New Battlefield On The Continent," reports the Shanghai Times.

At the preview of the picture, 2,000 military officers and civilians, who had been invited by the commander of the Noburi Butai, attended the theater.

This film, which was planned by the Noburi Butai, was taken by ace cameramen of the Nippon Eiga Sha and China Film Corporation under the guidance and technical assistance of the Japanese Army. Placards with photographs depicting various phases of the campaign were also on display in the theater.

Some idea of its scope can be gathered from the fact that it consists of over 2,000 different types of machine-guns, rifles, mortars, bayonets and swords.

Good Cross-Section

These weapons constitute a highly accurate cross-section of the types of arms utilized by the Chiang Kai-shek troops.

Main attraction of the whole collection was undoubtedly where the crowd was gathered thickest—a tremendously huge 150-mm giant trench mortar, which stood over five feet in height. Another interesting exhibit was the low-built Danish Madsen 37-mm. anti-tank rifle, which while being compact and of ferocious aspect, evidently cannot maintain continuous firing due to its air-cooling system.

Many of the weapons are undoubtedly of very archaic era, like the Manchu broad swords and prongs, Maxim air-cooled machine-guns and Hotchkiss rapid-fire arms, though they are still in serviceable condition.

At one corner was a collection of the type of helmets used by Chiang troops, and these included models patterned after the German, French and English helmets. Even a battered fireman's brass helmet with the lucid inscription: "Sapeurs Pompiers" was seen among the group.

Another anomaly among the war booty was a light Crossman Pneumatic .22 rifle, which was lying between a Thompson "chopper" sub-machine-gun (of American gangster fame) and a massive Bren automatic rifle. The Crossman is actually only fit for shooting small game.

It would be impossible to give even a cursory description of all the other weapons, but the more noteworthy include rifle grenade-throwers, "potato masher" hand-grenades, two six-foot-long two-man rifles and regimental banners attached to medieval lanes.

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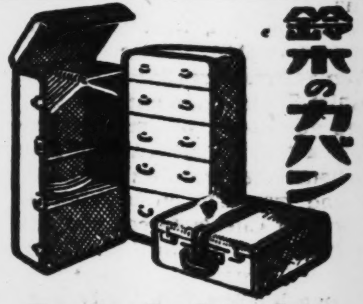

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FILIPINO SCIENTISTS AID INDUSTRIALISTS

Successful Researches Made In Many Fields to Attain Economic Self-Supply

Domei

MANILA, August 2.—Scientific and industrial research is playing an important role and achieving unprecedented success in the attainment of economic self-sufficiency for the New Philippines.

Since the establishment of the Philippine Executive Commission, the Bureau of Science has been engrossed in the production of substitutes for imported chemicals, medicines and food products. It has also made discoveries of medicinal cures especially for tropical diseases from medicinal plants grown in the Islands.

The Bureau of Science is also busily engaged in improving old processes as well as perfecting new processes and utilizing the by-products from agricultural and non-agricultural waste and surpluses.

In combatting malaria, the Bureau manufactured approximately 100,000 quinine tablets to date since June 1942.

In researches by utilizing coconut products, the Bureau succeeded in manufacturing condensed coconut milk, and fortified coconut milk for infant feeding as well as lard vinegar and charcoal. Further studies have been conducted with success in making lubricants from a mixture of coconut oil and castor oil.

Venturing into virtually new field in the Philippines, Filipino researchers succeeded in manufacturing paper and cardboard using waste paper, bagasses and coir as raw materials. Laboratory investigations have been carried out regarding preparation of rice brand concentrates for beriberi, powdered yeast and industrial alcohol from mongo (native bean) and brown sugar as well as lactic acid, photographic plates, fly paper and briquettes.

As each industrial formula is perfected and made ready for use on commercial scale, they are turned over to industrial companies for mass manufacture of the products. Thus, the Bureau of Science is virtually "the cradle of the new Philippine industries."

Moreover, the Bureau conducts industrial researches and supplies data on possibility for various industrial projects and offers technical consultation.

Meanwhile, Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce, Rafael Alunan, laying out a program for the future, stresses the need for expansion and intensification of research work. Mr. Alunan said, "It is evident that success in this field will enable the Philippines to contribute much toward Japan's war effort as well as for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

FIGHTING IN SICILY REPORTED FIERCER

Reich Units Repulse Foe Near Regalbuto

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 2.—With the fighting at the three fronts in northern, eastern and southern Sicily daily accumulating in ferocity, the war situation in the island has assumed a grave and serious state, it is reported from the Sicilian front.

At the northern front, the United States forces under Lieutenant-General George Patton, Jr., penetrated to San Stefano and after terrific fighting with the Axis forces defending the city, succeeded in occupying their objective.

The American and Canadian forces to both east and west of Regalbuto commenced vigorous drives against the German positions but the crack Reich units met the full fury of the enemy attack, and after furious hand-to-hand fights, compelled the enemy forces to retreat with staggering losses.

According to a report from Algiers, large-scale operations are being undertaken in the Catanian plains. A relay of the announcement made by the Anti-Axis Headquarters in North Africa disclosed that the British Eighth Army in the Catanian sector today commenced a "general attack" against the Axis positions located to the south of Catania.

For Japanese Abroad

Mayor Muneharu Sakama of Osaka at 10:30 a.m. today is expected to call on Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto at the Foreign Office to hand over a sum of money collected by Osaka City from its sympathizers of the Japanese residents in enemy countries.

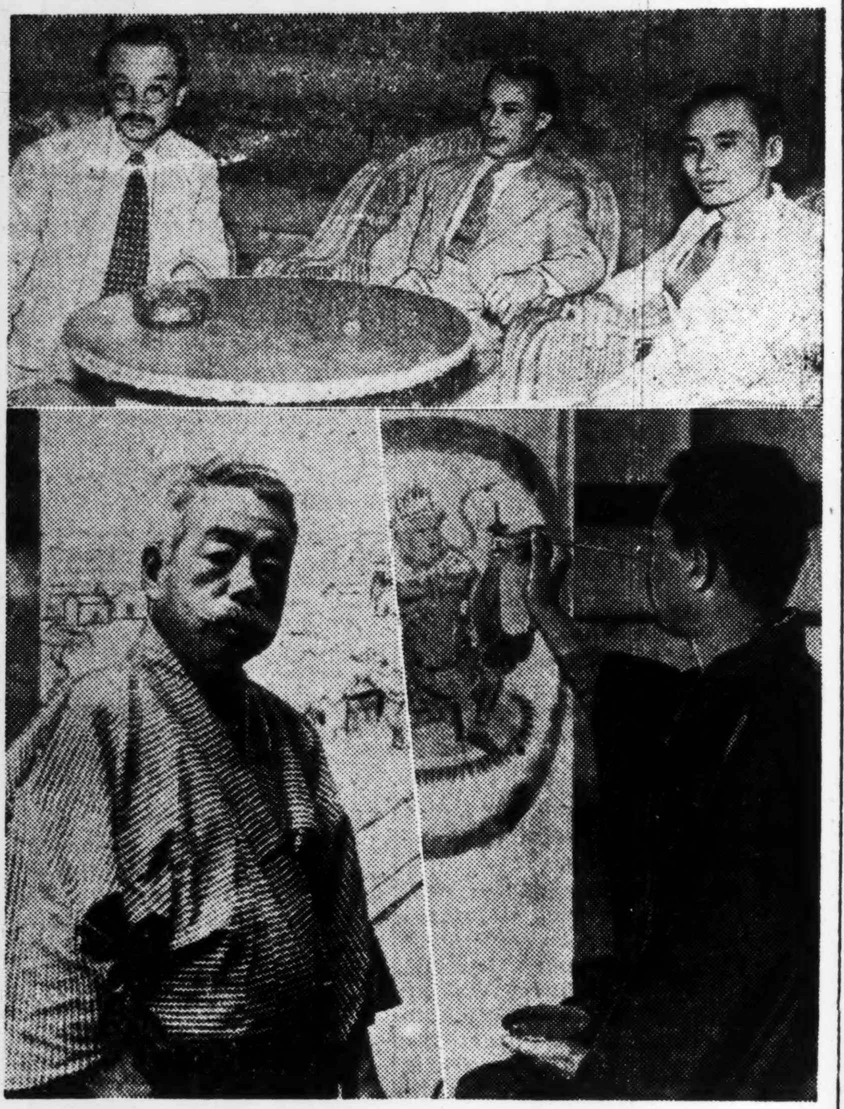
U.S. Launches Destroyers

BUENOS AIRES, August 2.—Two destroyers and one cargo boat were launched in America on August 1, according to reports received here.

AMITY THROUGH ART

3 Annamese Painters Exchange Views With Japanese

By KAY OHARA



Top: The three artists from Annam now in Tokyo, (left to right) Nguyen Nam Son, Luong Xuan Nhi and Nguyen Van Ty. Lower: The Japanese artists they have met: Hakutei Ishii (left) and Insho Domoto.

To learn the subtle art of mixing colors as is practised by Japanese artists, and thereby bring new life to Annamese paintings, is the aim of the three artists from Annam. Nguyen Nam Son, instructor at the Hanoi University of Oriental Arts Luong Xuan Nhi and Nguyen Van Ty, who are spending two months of study in Japan.

Already they have called upon such artists of renown as Inshyo Domoto and Chosei Miwa of Kyoto, both masters of the traditional style of Japanese painting. In Tokyo they have participated in a round-table discussion with other well-known Japanese artists, among whom were Hakutei Ishii and Shintaro Yamashita, who specialize in oils.

They have also been received by Hoshun Yamaguchi, another master of the Japanese-style of painting, and Sotaro Yasui, an exponent of oils, the latter visit especially of great interest to Professor Nguyen, who himself is a specialist in oil painting.

The art of painting in Annam, explained Professor Nguyen, first began with painting, if such it can be called, on lacquer. To do this gold or silver powder is sprayed on lacquered surfaces and the most popular use of this beautiful work of art is on screens. "Mr. Nguyen here is a lacquer expert," he pointed out. "Three of his screens were chosen for the exhibition of Annamese art objects which was held in five of the principal cities of Japan, the Tokyo showing of which was held in June."

Next in order came wood-block printing, still popular in Annam and to which, Professor Nguyen said, they will also give study while in Japan. Painting with Chinese ink followed, after which painting on silk was introduced, oil painting being only a comparatively recent innovation which came into general use with the advent of Western influence.

In Annam painting on silk surpasses all the others in popularity, said Professor Nguyen, the paintings being framed and used as decorations, or in the form of scrolls as wall hangings or, rarely, as screens.

"Next to your beautiful scenery," he said, "we have been struck by the similarity between Annamese painting and the Japanese, especially as regards oil paintings. The one great difference, however, lies in the colors. Our colors lack the life and clarity of those of Japanese paintings, and that is what we have come to study. Heretofore we have been relying on ready-made colors whereas the Japanese artist mixes his own.

"If time permits," he continued, "we would like to study the Japanese language too. In any case we hope to buy many books pertaining to Japanese paintings, and also to take back with us some reproductions."

The first five days of August are being spent by the three artists at the foot of Mt. Fuji, making various studies of the scenery round about the five lakes. From there they will go to Hakone and then to Nikko where they will spend another five days before returning to Tokyo for a further course of study.

Japan Ever Ready to Guard Traditions of Its History

People of Nippon Today as Fully Prepared as Their Ancestors to Meet Any Crisis That May Challenge Their Sacred Land

By TAKEO AKIYAMA

Do the Japanese people believe that they are going to win this war? It may help first, perhaps, to ask the question, "Do the Japanese people believe in the righteousness of their stand?" The answer uncolored, unbiased, and straightforward, would be, "Yes,—most emphatically yes!" as I have pointed out from time to time in my past series through examples taken from the nation's peerless history of two thousand six hundred and three years and through examples taken from present day Japan. And it is on the basis of this unshakable faith in their rightousness that the Japanese people have remained constantly prepared throughout their history to defend their unblemished national polity against all aggressors and invaders.

There was the great Mongolian invasion in the latter Thirteenth Century when Jenghia Khan dispatched two mighty flotillas to attempt landings on the Japanese coast. But the swordsmanship and archery which the Japanese people had nurtured through constant and earnest training stood them in good stead, and, aided by powerful typhoons, the people were able to repulse the invaders. Then there was the attempted Chinese invasion of Japan by way of Chosen which resulted in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 and another brilliant victory for Japan. We have not the time to delve any further into the Russo-Japan War of 1904-5 than to say that it succeeded in halting the Russian Tsar's attempt to sweep down through Manchuria, Chosen, and thence into Japan. Suffice it to note, however, that in all of the above cases the Japanese were able to overcome overwhelmingly superior enemy forces through their superior morale and combat technique, based on their unshakable faith in their righteousness and bred from their tireless training in anticipation of the day when each subject of Japan will be called upon to exert his utmost for the defense of the Imperial Throne.

Let me now ask—Is the case any different for Japan which is today fighting against Chiang Kai-shek and his regime which tried to shut out all Japanese interests from the Asiatic continent of China? Did Japan deviate from her traditional path when she declared war against Roosevelt and Churchill who tried to choke the very life-blood of Japan through their now notorious asset-freezing and trade prohibition edicts? In both of the above cases, the challengers found the people of modern Japan as fully prepared as their ancesters had been to defend the incomparable traditions of their sacred history.

This traditional preparedness of the Japanese race to meet any crisis which may arise, the Senjinkun, that absolute code of modern Bushido, notes in the following manner in its instructions to the men of the Imperial fighting forces:

"Faith is strength. He who has faith in himself and fights boldly is always the victor. Faith in victory springs from tireless and zealous training. Not a single minute should be wasted, and one's very heart and soul should be grinded in the polishing mill of training, so that real vibrant strength which is certain to overcome the enemy may be developed."

Thus the spiritual faith in righteousness of the Imperial Forces materializes in the form of a concrete faith in victory bred from "tireless and zealous training." In this instruction of the Senjinkun may be seen one of the main explanations for the numerous almost unbelievably brilliant feats achieved by the Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. It was no impulse born of a temporary whim which had enabled the Japanese air forces to deliver their smashing blows at the outset of the war.

Endless Training

Endless days of heartbreaking training and drill at the sacrifice of much needed hours of pleasure and rest and at the sacrifice even of the patriotic lives of the trainers themselves lay behind the brave exploits of the Imperial airmen—training and drill which had been continued relentlessly ever since the sounding of the challenging notes by the vauntful leaders across the Pacific.

British and American correspondents on the southern Fronts report back home as if it were something unusual that the Japanese troops are skilled jungle fighters. To be sure, the Japanese troops had little experience in jungle fighting before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, but their skill in this field of combat is no stranger than the skill which they have already exhibited from time to time in such fields as continental fighting, mountain fighting, plain fighting, ocean fighting, air fighting, and others.

For if the above-mentioned correspondents should have visited a Japanese military cantonment even during the peace days, they would have found the occupants continuing day after day and from early in the morning until deep into the night training and drills in bayonet and sword fencing, forced marches, alarm assemblies, night raids, marksmanship, horsemanship, and every necessary branch of real combat tactics, which can be described only appropriately as "bloody." This relentless perseverance of the Japanese subjects in their "bloody" training was criticized by many a foreigner as an expression of low servility, but the time has now come when the noble motive to defend the sacred Imperial Throne behind the training of the people stands in its true light as a worthy monument of patriotic sincerity.

The Americans may pride themselves on their much-vaunted "rugged individualism" and the British on their traditional genius to "blunder through," but the Japanese have absolute faith in the attainment of the final victory through what may be called their "perfected individualism."

ROME NEWSPAPERS BLAST FOE METHODS

Declare Nerve War of Anti-Axis Can Only Increase Fighting Spirit of Nation

Domei

ROME, August 2.—Italian newspapers continued to scoff at the "nerve war" of the anti-Axis, as they took up the diplomatic questions of the new cabinet, exorting the nation to rise against the invading enemy in defense of their fatherland and freedom.

The Lavoro Fascista declared that the change in government was not carried out to please outsiders, especially when these outsiders were enemies. The paper said it could not see what else the Anglo-Saxons expected to get out of their nerve war and indiscriminate bombing than a new-born fighting spirit and a strengthening of the resistance on the part of the Italian people.

The people know, the paper continued, that they are fighting to defend their own honor and existence, and not those of an oppressive government. There is no question, it said, that the honor of an individual depended on the freedom and unity of his fatherland, and without the unification and liberty of the Italian people, there can be no peace or cooperation on the European continent. As long as their enemy remained a danger to the territory of their fatherland, "freedom," "unity," and "independence" mean nothing to the nation. The Lavoro Fascista concluded that the nation must take a definite stand against the invaders after restoring internal order to their country.

Another paper, the Il Picolo, laughed at the nerve-war staged by the anti-Axis, and said on Monday that the current incident was concerned with the internal problems of Italy, denying it had any connection with the Italian people's will to fight. Instead, it said, the Italian nation is determined more than ever to continue fighting.

London and Washington must realize that the Italian Army is the flower of the Italian people, and the time for the Army to make its stand has arrived. Never before, said the Il Picolo, has patriotism been stirred in the people as at the present hour, and the word "fatherland" has once again been brought to life warmly in their hearts.

The anti-Axis powers first tried to seduce the Italians with sugared words, then next with the vilest threats, but their nerve-war has failed to produce any effects on the Italian nation. The paper laughed at this, saying the Anglo-Saxons were counting chickens before they were hatched, and declared it was no easy job to play with the toughened nerves of the people.

Nation Determined

The Italian nation is facing the current conditions with determination and ready means to fight since the incident of July 25, said the paper. The fact that the war is still going on, with the enemy in Sicily, is overwhelmingly important, and this is the problem that calls most urgently for attention. The paper said that attention was indeed being paid, the Italian forces fighting in Sicily being the most vivid proof that every single Italian is now rising to fight under the leadership of Marshal Badoglio to prove this fact.

The Il Picolo admitted the situation of the country was indeed grave, but declared the people are immune to threats, and nerve-wars will have no chance to cause unrest in the hearts of the Italians. The anti-Axis nerve-war, it concluded, has succeeded only in showing up the ignorance and foolishness of the enemy powers.

BRITISH OFFICIALS JAILED FOR BRIBERY

High Personalities Involved in Scandal

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, August 2.—A great sensation was caused in Britain with the coming to light of a major scandal involving highly placed personalities of Leeds, including an important official of the Admiralty, who were arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and heavy fines for bribery and fraudulent maneuvers.

Robert Dalglisch, former Lord Mayor of Newcastle was sentenced to 15 months imprisonment and a heavy fine for paying and accepting bribes, while Charles Butt, a leading official of the Admiralty, was sentenced to three years penal servitude, both of them being charged with fraudulent measures in passing orders for the construction of ships. Charles Wintersgill, a former director of the Blyth Drydocks and Shipbuilding Company, was sentenced to five years.

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Project Aimed to Promote Livelihood of Those Engaged In Sea Traffic

Hongkong News

Applications for membership in the Hongkong Sailing Boat Syndicate are now invited from owners of sailing vessels under 30 tons, it was officially announced recently.

The Syndicate is being formed under the direction and supervision of the Harbor Master, and the object is to promote and elevate the prospects and conditions of the people engaged in sea transportation for a livelihood to meet the present wartime conditions.

Sponsors of the Syndicate are: The South China Sea Transportation Association—representative Liu Bing-chuen; Eastern and Western Navigation Company—representative Yue Mun-wing; Chun Tung Trading Company—representative Cheung Tai-chi; Tit Luen Sailing Boat Company—representative Yeung Hok-yiu.

The temporary office of the Syndicate is at present in the wooden building in front of the Harbor Office.

Permission of the Harbor Master has already been obtained to elect the head of the Syndicate from the Syndicate members.

All affairs of the Syndicate will be taken care of by the head of the Syndicate, who will be under the supervision of the Harbor Master.

Various Departments

Various departments of the Syndicate are as follows: General Affairs: Sailing Boat Department; Accounting Department; Correspondence Department; and Investigation Department.

Membership will be open to owners of sailing boats under 30 tons (passenger boats and Kam Sing boats). Special flags or pennants will be issued by the Syndicate to their members for hoisting on their boats.

Navigation routes and wharves will be allotted by the Harbor Master for members of the Syndicate.

Members of the Syndicate will be responsible for the financial affairs of the Syndicate. A sum of ¥300 a month is being provided by the Governor's Office for the preliminary expenses in forming the Syndicate, but after the finances of the Syndicate have been stabilized, this contribution will be cancelled.

Officials of the Syndicate are: Head of Syndicate:—Liu Bing-chuen; General Affairs:—Cheung Kam-chiu; Sailing Boat Department:—Yeung Hok-yiu; Accounting Department:—Mr. Sawada; Correspondence Department:—Yue Mun-wing.

Fishing Junks Return

Having been informed of the kind treatment and other facilities accorded to the fishing folk by the Hongkong authorities, a large number of fishing junks, comprising over 180 vessels, returned to Hongkong recently from neighboring places.

These junks have applied to the Shaukiwan Fishing Junk Association for permission to enrol as members and, at the same time, they requested the Association to approach the authorities on their behalf for permission to remain in Hongkong.

In this connection, the Head of the Association approached the Marine Products' Association when an official was sent to make an investigation. As a result of this, these junks will be permitted to remain in Hongkong and will be given rations of all necessities in the same way as other fishing folk here.

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Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

RUPTURED ECONOMY LAID TO PROFITEERS

Spokesman Hirota Attacks Hoarders Who Interfere With China's Efforts

Shanghai Evening Post

Striking out against profiteers who are dislocating efforts of China to perfect her wartime structure, Yoji Hirota, spokesman of the Shanghai Japanese Embassy Office at his weekly conference with the Chinese press emphasized that China's chief task in the East Asia War is to consolidate her wartime economy.

By accomplishing this the National Government can guarantee the victory of the East Asiatic nations in the war and thereby insure that the International Settlement whose return has been pledged by Japan will remain permanently hers, the spokesman said.

Victory in the East Asia War is not the task of Japan alone but of all the East Asiatic nations, Mr. Hirota pointed out. Though all four phases of modern warfare—military, political, economic and ideological power—must be placed upon a wartime basis, China's role is most important in the economic field, he commented. The stronger China's war economy the greater the probability of an East Asiatic victory in this war.

Step to Sovereignty

The treaty signed between Japan and China at Nanking on June 30 does not merely mean the return of the Shanghai International Settlement to China, Mr. Hirota said. It is an immense stride toward the complete sovereignty of China. But, he pointed out, the step was made possible by the ousting of British and American influence from East Asia.

He cautioned that the banishment of the two Powers from China is not complete, however, until the war is won and the Anglo-American forces are crushed completely. When that is accomplished, the Settlement is once and for all the possession of China, the spokesman said.

Reiterating the economic role of China in the East Asia military line-up, Mr. Hirota emphasized that the task of perfecting her wartime economic structure requires a great amount of study and effort with accompanying difficulties and sacrifices. But only by doing so can she make certain for herself that the Settlement is her own.

Need for Action

The spokesman pointed to the principle of "common suffering and common joy" put forward by President Wang Ching-wei as the creed that must guide China in this task. This phrase must not be permitted to remain merely spoken words, but must be carried to action, and rapidly, he stressed.

The East Asia War is being fought as a campaign of modern warfare—a total war—on the military, political, economic and ideological fronts, the spokesman said. Unless all four phases of the war are established on a wartime basis, there can be no victory.

The Allied nations are split on the political, economic and ideological fronts, the spokesman stated. He pointed to the political split between the rebel French leaders. Charles de Gaulle and Henri Honore Giraud, and the decline in United States economic power caused by the paralyzing strike of her coal miners.

If economic resources are tied up they cannot be turned into front line hitting power, he said. Ideologically, the spokesman pointed out, the people of the Allied camp are not united in their determination to win.

Power in Total Warfare

"The basis of our conviction in an Axis victory lies in their power from the standpoint of total warfare," the spokesman emphasized. Japan, he pointed out, may be small, but in her economical, political and ideological structure she has progressed far above the enemy nations in her grasp of the fundamentals of modern warfare.

In the East Asia War today, Japan is taking upon her shoulders the principal burden of military warfare, with the peace forces of the National Government, the army of Thailand and the Indian regiments of Malai taking an important share in the fighting.

Chinese Realize Japan's True Aims To Build Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

U.S. and Britain Instigated Troubles With China to Lead Misunderstanding, Says Gen. Matsui; Sees Canton As Birthplace For New Ideas

Hongkong News

"Japan's true aims toward China are now realized by the Chinese people," declared General Iwane Matsui, adviser to the newly-created Greater East Asia General Headquarters of Taisei Yokusan Kai, during an interview with representatives of the press recently.

The distinguished visitor is on an inspection tour of the Southern Regions, and is expected to leave Hongkong after a brief stay. Lieutenant-Colonel Masuhisa, Chief of the Information Bureau, was also present during the interview.

Regarding his impression of new Hongkong, the General said: "This is my sixth visit to Hongkong. I recall my former visit, one year before the Sino-Japanese hostilities. I remember calling on the late Wu Han-min in Canton when various matters concerning the relations between Japan and China were discussed. My views at that time were made known through the press of Hongkong and the reaction from the public was that this was mere empty talk and propaganda. It was this misunderstanding of the Japanese ideals by the Chinese which resulted in the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Now it is clear that Japan is not an aggressive nation.

"Prior to my visit here, I called at Canton and had conferences with high Government officials there. I had the opportunity of seeing Chinese youths undergoing military training and I came away with the impression that the Chinese have now realized that they misunderstood Japan in the past. Canton is a place for new ideas. The revolution of China originated there, and there is no doubt that the building up of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and a closer relationship between China and Japan will also begin from that place."

Firm Resolve

Recalling the humiliation of the opium war about a hundred years back, when the British began their aggressive designs on China, the General said that Japan should be even more firm in her resolve to crush the British totally and to drive them out of Asia.

Continuing, he said: "The present Governor-General of Hongkong is a very old friend of mine and we are both of the same opinion regarding the re-building of Asia which we held 30 years ago. I believe that His Excellency has a very clear understanding of the Chinese people and Hongkong should deem itself most fortunate in having such a person as their Governor-General. I trust that every citizen will cooperate and place entire faith in the Government.

"The people of Hongkong are not the only people undergoing difficulties at the present time; people in other places as well are facing the same problems. This is unavoidable, especially during wartime, and we must be patient in these strenuous times, since there will be a bright future in store for us."

Asked regarding the progress in the relations between China and Japan, General Matsui said that the Japanese nation had this in mind ten years ago and since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, Japan had not regarded China as her real enemy. It was through the evil instigation of Britain and the United States that such a state of affairs arose.

There were still a small number of Chinese who believed in Britain and America. Some people also thought that rendition of concessions to China was mere propaganda. He refuted this idea, and said that the matter was entirely in the hands of the Chinese people. They should cooperate with Japan, give up all westernized ideas and get acquainted with the morale of the Japanese people in order to build up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

General Matsui finally declared that the Chinese people should always bear in mind the advice of their leader, President Wang Ching-wei, which is "Live or Die Together."

SEAMEN INSTITUTE AWARDS DIPLOMAS

52 Students Hold Graduation Exercises—Exhorted to Emulate Navy Spirit

Hongkong News

The graduation ceremony of the first term students of the Hongkong Seamen's Institute, numbering 52 persons was held at the Institute in the presence of a number of high Government Officials and relatives of the graduates recently.

Those present included Mr. Tomari, Secretary General, Mr. Takamatsu, Chief of the Communications Department; Mr. Kanetomi, representing the principal of the Institute; Mr. Ono, President of the Japanese Club; and Chan Lim-pak, of the Chinese Representative Council. Mr. Ikeda, principal of the Institute, was unable to be present, and a congratulatory message from him was read to the gathering.

The message was as follows: "Today is the Graduation Day of the first term students. I regret that I am unable to be present. However, I take the opportunity of wishing everyone of the successful students the best of luck, and trust that they will be able to emulate the spirit of the officers and men of the Imperial Navy, thus proving themselves worthy of the task of carrying on the glorious traditions of the mercantile marine service in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Mr. Ikeda, addressing the students, said that now that they had graduated, they should prove themselves worthy of the assignments which would be allotted to them very shortly.

After pointing out the importance of maintaining transportation facilities, especially during wartime, he said that the building of ships and the training of the personnel to man them were part of the plan of the authorities.

He emphasised that every seaman should strictly obey the orders of their superiors, and turn out to be a credit to the Institute and to themselves.

After complimenting graduates on their smart turnout and appearance, Mr. Tomari said that in seamanship the most important rule was to obey the orders of their superiors.

He pointed out that as they were the first term graduates of the Institute, the students should bear this in mind and set out a good example for the other students to follow.

Following speeches by Mr. Ono and Mr. Chan, a suitable reply was made by a representative of the graduates.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Four outstanding Kabuki actors will be the headliners in the September performance at the Kabukiza; namely Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye and Kichiyemon Nakamura. Two performances are scheduled to be presented. Uzayemon and Koshiro will head the cast for the matinee, while Kikugoro and Kichiyemon will be the top-notch players in the evening show. Detailed programs are now under discussion.

Under the sponsorship of the Japan Circulation Dramatic Show League, several member troupes of the League such as the Kuroganetai, Azusatai, and the Kokuminza will be dispatched to various prefectures throughout the country to entertain the industrial workers in rural districts during this month. Districts to be visited by the troupes include Tochigi, Shizuoka, Shiga, Chiba, Aichi, Okayama, Fukui, Ishikawa, Miyagi Prefectures and Hokkaido.

The Kamoshikaza, a company of actors and actresses, will play at the Teikoku Gekijo for three days from August 20 when a program of two plays will be staged. They are "The Tale of Jirocho, a Man of Chivalry," and "Fuku-chan Goes to the South."

Kazuo Kikuda and Hideji Hojo, two prominent playwrights, are busily engaged in producing a new play for presentation in September at the Yurakuza. The production will be staged by a new Toho dramatic group to be headed by Joji Oka and Fukuko Sayo.

Designed by Kisaku Ito, noted stage designer, a Training Institute for stage and screen players will be established on the fifth floor of the Toho Eiga Gekijo in Shinjuku. The Institute will be utilized not only for the rehearsals of the various groups under the Toho management but also for dramatic studies. The Training Institute is scheduled to be completed early in September.

Yaeko Mizutani and her own troupe called the Geijutsuza are planning to present a new program in September at the Tokyo Gekijo.

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The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 33
Spring Thoughts

The year passed.

Two or three days after the New Year.

The room was ready at last, and the comrades removed to it.

"Oh, I can see the sea!"

"The clouds! I can see the clouds!"

The comrades rejoiced like children.

They wrote letters, and Denelmon saw to it that they were delivered on his way home. He brought the answers back himself.

From him the comrades learnt the news of the day. Kuranosuke became afraid of the ease under which they lived. He was worried about the other comrades in charge of the other clans. He was anxious about his son Chikara. He did not know what sort of treatment they were receiving. He feared the ease and comfort the Hosokawa clan bestowed on him and his comrades—feared for the souls of himself and his comrades just as he had feared before the vendetta.

"Even I will begin to soften. . .," he told himself. If he lived on, he would see the plum blossoms again. Outside, there was freedom.

And Kuranosuke became afraid.

Society believed the comrades were satisfied now that they had accomplished their vendetta, but to Kuranosuke's way of thinking, there was another duty for them to perform. Until this duty was fulfilled they could not say that they had nothing more to do. All the sufferings and privations they had endured would have been futile until they had carried out the remaining duty. If they did not, they would end simply as criminals. That was what Kuranosuke thought, and he found the days unbearably long. He could only regard the kindness of the Hosokawa clan as a further test of his character.

Kuranosuke knew that the source of the greatest fear to them was the praise of the public.

"I am not the hero that the public believes me to be. They praise me wrongly. I cannot say that I did not think as Ono Kyurobei thought. When I was drunk at Gion and Fushimi, I was drunk completely, without thought of the future, nor was my enjoyment insincere. I threw myself into that gay profligacy with all my heart. Often I was tempted to stay in Yamashina forever. Only, something inside me made me fling off all such temptations, and pulled me on to the straight road of Bushido. That is not due to any greatness of mine. That is due to my ancestors, to my father. A man's character is not formed in his own lifetime. It is formed in three generations, from the grandfather to the grandson. It would be the height of impertinence to call the character thus formed one's own. Suppose I call this quality that is perfected in three generations simply 'blood.' Now, my blood lacked training. The fact that I was able to come to this day without making an error is due to the training I received. I cannot take the credit for this training. It was due to my teacher Yamaga Soko and to the teachings of the sages. The public is too enthusiastic over what I have done. But at the same time, I cannot disappoint the people. The majority of the people are praying for our pardon. If we are not to doublecross the value the public has set on us, we must, as soon as possible, disappointment their hopes for our pardon!"

Thus ran Kuranosuke's thoughts. His determination to carry out the final remaining duty did not relax, and he knew that it must not relax until all his comrades had fulfilled it.

But he did not press matters. He could not. It was no use his trying to hurry matters, for the comrades were all prisoners, though they were not behind bars.

In the garden the early spring breezes played softly round the trees. He let his feelings run with the wind. Only in his heart he prayed that the day he waited would come soon.

Chapter 34
The Shogun Sighs

With the passing of the New Year, the question of the Ako ronin again became the object of heated discussion among the people of Yedo and among the officials at Court. It became imperative for the Bakufu to come to a decision.

The fourteen judges of the Bakufu submitted their combined opinion to the Shogunate Counselor.

"The action of the Ako ronin was an action arising from Duty. It is a beautiful embodiment of the true relations between Lord and Subject. To kill them is to kill Virtue. Never once have they broken any of the rules of conduct of the Samurai. Their action cannot be called an act of violence against the State."

This opinion of the judges represented the general opinion of the people. Even the Shogun Tsunayoshi was inclined to this view.

But there was strong opposition from Ogifu Sorai.

"The law of the State must be observed. Without this there can be no government."

The Shogunate Counselor found it difficult to make his decision. He could only submit the judges' view to the Shogun, and leave the final decision to His Excellency.

Lord Yanagizawa Mino-no-Kami submitted the view of Sorai to the Shogun, and succeeded in moving His Excellency to decide against the ronin. In Sorai's explanation of his judgement had been the following suggestion:

"Their crime must be punished as a crime, but the ronin themselves deserve the Samurai verdict—seppuku."

The Shogun's order was promulgated, and put a stop to all further discussion: "The forty-six ronin are hereby ordered to commit seppuku."

Once the Shogun issued an order, there was no retracting it.

About the same time, His Highness Prince Rinnoji, Superior of the Nikko Rinnoji Temple, came to Yedo to pay his annual respects to the Shogun. After they had exchanged their formal greetings, the Shogun, who was on very good terms with the Prince, said,

"I think no man can ever be in a more trying position than the holder of the reins of the government. As a human being I am liable to human feelings. The Ako ronin may have broken the law, but their circumstances are such that I would like to pardon them. But the law becomes all the heavier in such a case. Even I must bow to the working of the law of the State."

"…………"

The Superior listened in silence.

The conversation turned to other subjects, but the Shogun again mentioned the same thing.

The Superior did not make any comment.

Presently he took his departure.

Later, when he was back in his temple, the Superior called his priests together and addressed them.

"Today was the most trying day of my life. While engaged in conversation with the Shogun, His Excellency mentioned more than once that he would like to pardon the Ako retainers. I am sure His Excellency hoped that I would suggest the Ako retainers should be pardoned. But I could not. The Ako ronin have accomplished something which ordinary men can never do. Only men who have attained a certain spiritual level could have done what they did. Their action will remain in the minds and hearts of the nation as long as history lasts, even if their bodies die. Now supposing those men were pardoned, will people continue to regard them in the same light as now? Those men are human, and they cannot remain as gods. If one of them does anything that will earn censure, the name of the whole group will be blemished. In time, what they have done will lose its spiritual value. And when they die, they will have died in vain. But suppose again that they are condemned to death now. Their bodies will die, but their deed will live on forever. Their names will live on forever. Their action will remain as a great and noble example of all that is best and highest in Bushido, and continue to cast its brilliance on the progress of the nation. That is why I could not suggest that they should be saved, although by heart bled for them. That is why I did not reply to the Shogun all the time I was there. His Excellency must have thought me a very gloomy person indeed."

(To Be Continued)

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 6)

made him the outstanding personality of the day. His fame had spread beyond the boundaries of this country. Every Chinese refugee scholar would invariably ask the first thing on arrival in Japan how the Lord of Mito was getting on, it is said.

He Retires

Meanwhile Tsunayoshi had begun to feel at home in his grand office and to assert his supremacy in name and in deed, especially after the mysterious assassination in 1684 of the strong premier, Hotta the Tairo, of which, as rumor whispered, the Shogun had been informed before it did happen. Little wonder that he should now feel the presence of Lord of Mito at Koishikawa as a nuisance. To hear the name of Mito Sama mentioned in praise or fear at every turn of affairs was to the Shogun and his Ministers and court ladies equally irksome. Nor was Mitsukuni always silent when he felt duty called him to speak. He that did not hesitate criticizing Buddha or Confucius was not expected to stand in awe of every gilded court minion.

One day while the dread "dog laws" were in full swing, Yanagisawa, chief of Shogunal ante-chamber or virtual premier, received from Mitsukuni a package—a seasonal present perhaps—and on opening it beheld a carpet of motley patterns made of dog hides! Any person other than the Lord of Mito who dared to manufacture a dog-skin rug would have surely seen the gibbet within 24 hours or earlier. As it was, Yanagisawa grinned, and so did the Shogun when he heard of it afterward. Mitsukuni's interpretation of the Dog Laws was above reproach. He declared that the Shogun was dictated by his boundless mercy for all sentient lives including four-legged creatures, but that as it was his will that even human beings were not to be spared if they were guilty of heinous crimes, still less should dogs remain unpunished if they committed crimes, and that in his province at any rate he made no scruples about punishing criminal dogs any more than criminal humans.

The result of it all was that in 1690 Mitsukuni suddenly announced his resolve to retire on behalf of his son, Tsunaeda,—be it noted—at the unofficial or personal decree of the Shogun who politely or considerately gave out that he had been in the active service long enough (he was 62) and that his son was old enough to take over his burdens as head of the House of Mito.

(To Be Continued)

MASS YOUTH TRAINING

2,000 to Take Part in Mass Drills

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 3.—To enhance morale among the members of the local young men's corps and also to effect their thorough-going training, the internal affairs department of the Military Administration in Java has decided to stage here a mass training of about 2,000 young men for three days beginning August 23.

These trainees, all members of the young men's corps, are scheduled to undergo many kinds of exercise including free gymnastics, military drills and long-distance marches. They also will be shown over various important estabishments in this city.

China Expert Dies

Sanao Nakajima, expert on things Chinese, died of illness at his Kita-Kamakura home on Tuesday. He was 85 years old. His latest publication was "Recollection on China" with more than 3,000 pages.

Student Airmen Return

The student airmen brought down their planes at the Haneda airfield at 12:20 p.m. Tuesday, after completing a flight round the country in seven days.

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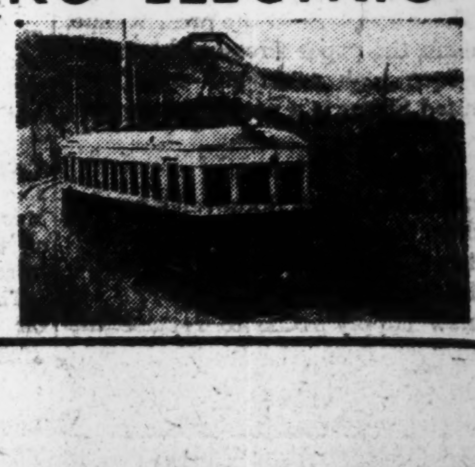

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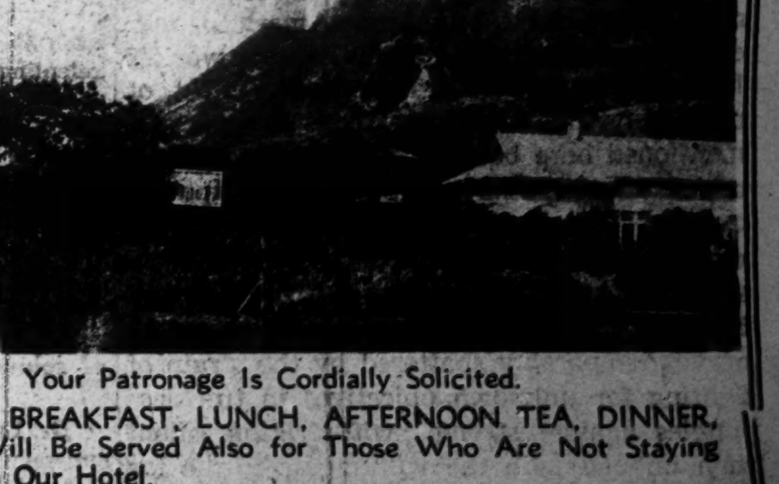

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1943

Costly Counter-Offensive

In a belated attempt to regain the vast territories won by Japan in the Pacific since the outbreak of the current war, the United States has launched a counter-offensive, throwing men, warplanes and warships against Japanese outpost garrisons in the Southern Pacific with furious abandon. With many of the shrewdest American military analysts admitting that the vital element of time favors Japan, America has made a determined bid to turn the tide of the war in the Pacific before it is too late, before Japan adds to its already tremendous striking power by fully developing the huge resources which were formerly held by the Anglo-American Dutch combine. But the American counter-offensive has come too late, is proving altogether too costly.

By virtue of the swiftest, most startling display of fighting prowess ever displayed in recent military history, Japan, at the outbreak of war, swept the Anglo-Americans out of their main strongholds in East Asia, shattered the so-called ABCD encirclement ring and liberated millions of Asiatics from centuries-old oppression. And while the enemy still gasped in stunned surprise, Japan marched powerfully ahead with its reconstruction program, rapidly and efficiently consolidating its bases, turning the vast amount of newly acquired raw materials into weapons of war, rallying the whole of Greater East Asia under the banner of the New Order. Not only did Japan wipe out the last remaining vestiges of Anglo-American imperialism from East Asia, but it also accomplished miraculous results in building order out of chaos, in consolidating the gains won in the first astounding months of the war.

The accomplishments of Japan are established facts, not to be destroyed by any amount of wishful thinking or meaningless phrases. In the face of these facts, the American leaders, aware that they will in all probability have to bear the brunt of the fighting against Japan, have become alarmed. They know that Japan is bound to grow stronger as the war goes on, that their task will become increasingly heavier, more dangerous, with infinitely fewer chances of scoring even minor successes: thus the counter-offensive.

But the futile fury with which the Americans have sent their forces against the Japanese has only resulted in tremendous sacrifices. The island-to-island strategy on which the Americans have placed their hopes has brought a storm of criticism from their own critics because of the fact that heavy losses have had to be paid for insignificant gains. To judge correctly the current fighting going on in the Southern Pacific, it is necessary to remember that to take one tiny island in the Solomons, the Americans had to pay a crushing toll, losing tens of thousands of troops, hundreds of planes, dozens of valuable warships and transports, fighting six long months while the Japanese Forces were boldly cementing a ring of strategic bases.

Today, hastily trained American soldiers are still fighting in the murky jungles of the islands of the South, battling a losing fight against the scourge of malaria and other tropical diseases, suffering appalling losses in nerve-wracking warfare against veteran Japanese troops who the Anglo-American war correspondents frankly admit are the world's best jungle fighters. The deadly effect of malaria on the American troops is especially mentioned here because, with Japan in control of virtually the entire world's output of quinine, the Americans have no means to combat this menace. Reports tell of thousands of American soldiers returning home, health permanently ruined, sick in mind, nerves irreparably shattered by the strain of fighting for unknown objectives in trackless jungles against strong, swift-striking, silent men imbued with the willingness to die for indestructible ideals. And yet, those American troops who have gone home, while marked for life with the hardships of the fighting, are more fortunate still than their comrades, thousands of them, who have gone down in transport ships without having fired a shot. And more fortunate also are they than their other comrades who have died groaning from wounds in the jungle depths or on blazing warships, far away from any chance of help or rescue.

Every attack that the Americans have ever launched against the Japanese has proved overwhelmingly costly in men, warships and aircraft. The more positive and direct the attack, the greater has been their losses. If the American people still believe that their counter-offensive has accomplished something, they should take a look at the map, find out where their forces have been fighting in the Pacific and where they are fighting today. If, after that, they should feel somewhat depressed, as they most certainly must, they should remember that wars are not won by words, but by hard, cold results and facts.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . . . .

To alleviate pain, to try to remove its causes, are worthy of man. All the same, we must know that a great part of our sufferings has to be ascribed to the beginning of our entrance into a new plane of existence to which our vital nature has not been completely adapted nor our mind thoroughly accustomed. From a narrow perfection of animality man has arrived in the imperfectness of spiritual life, where the civil war between the forces of our primitive past and those belonging to our future has robbed us of peace. Not having reached its normal stage humanity is enveloped in the incandescent vapor of suffering.

* * *

Our aspiration becomes easy when through us our community aspires. Money-making is pursued by most men, not merely because money is useful, but rather because it is desired by others. The savages' lust for head-hunting becomes irresistible when it is prevalent in the community. When the majority wishes through us, we are ready to sacrifice truth to its claims. Doubts assail us and strength fails in our aspiration for spiritual life chiefly because it is not the aspiration of the surrounding crowd. Therefore our wish for the highest has to be so immensely true, so that it can sustain itself in all circumstances against the constant pressure of the crowd's wish. We need all the succour of the eternal to fight against the combined antagonism of the congregated moments.

* * *

There are men whose idea of life is static, who long for its continuation after death only because of their wish for permanence and not perfection; they love to imagine that the things to which they are accustomed will persist for ever. They completely identify themselves in their minds with their fixed surroundings and with whatever they have gathered, and to have to leave these is death for them. They forget that the true meaning of living is outliving, it is ever growing out of itself. The fruit clings to its stem, its skin clings to the pulp and the pulp to the seed so long as the fruit is immature, so long as it is not ready for its course of further life. Its outer covering and its inner core are not yet differentiated and it only proves its life by its strength of tenacity. But when the seed is ripe its hold upon its surrounding is loosened, its pulp attains fragrance, sweetness and detachment, and is dedicated to all who need it. Birds peck at it and it is not hurt, the storm plucks it and flings it to the dust and it is not destroyed. It proves its immortality by its renunciation.

* * *

The world of things in which we live misses its equilibrium when its communication with the world of love is lost. Then we have to pay with our soul for objects which are immensely cheap. And this can only happen when the prison walls of things threaten us with being final in themselves. Then it gives rise to terrible fights, jealousies and coercions, to a scramble for space and opportunities, for these are limited. We become painfully aware of the evil of this and try all measure of adjustment within the narrow bounds of a mutilated truth. This leads to failures. Only he helps us who proves by his life that we have a soul whose dwelling is in the kingdom of love, and things lose the tyranny of fictitious price when we come to our spiritual freedom.

A Year Ago Today

August 4, 1942

The air units of the Imperial Navy carried out relentless raids on Port Hedland, key point on the western coast of Australia, early on the morning of July 30, inflicting severe damage on an enemy air base and various other military facilities, reveals a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

The main force of the Chinese Communist Fifth Army which has been carrying out guerilla warfare against the Japanese Army along the northern border of Shansi in the vicinity of Pingluhsien, has been thoroughly demoralized as the result of unrelenting Japanese mopping-up operations.

* * *

While admitting the necessity for the immediate creation of a unified Anglo-American High Command, the New York Times has editorially pointed out that lack of unity characterizes the individual high commands in these countries at the present time. Without unity at home, the paper stresses, the establishment of a common high command for Great Britain and the United States is a problem incapable of solution.

* * *

Dr. Lauchlin Currie, President Roosevelt's special emissary to Chungking, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, is expected to visit India. Dr. Currie's stay in Chungking is to temporize his aim of finding a new supply route to replace the former Burma road.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

Proof of Japan's Sinceriiy

(From the Hongkong News)

If any further proof was needed of the sincerity on which the high moral principles of Japan's foreign policy is based, the restoration of the Shanghai International Settlement to the National Government of China has adequately provided such testimony. The enthusiasm with which this transfer of the administrative rights in Shanghai to China by Japan has been hailed is not merely an indication of the fulfilment of Japan's assurance of rendering positive assistance to China in order to enable her to regain her national integrity, but of Japan's recognition of the important role which this great East Asiatic city must play in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

This recognition, which has been given by the Japanese Government in the firm conviction and with a full confidence of the ability of the Chinese people to shape their destiny in the light of Japanese ideals and aims, has imposed on the National Government high responsibilities. These responsibilities the Chinese people, with their faith in Japan's sincerity further increased by this eloquent and epoch-making agreement, are fully prepared to shoulder, because they know only too well that by doing so they will be able to shape for themselves and their country a future that will be of benefit to the whole of East Asia and to the world itself.

That is, of course, looking into the future. At the moment the effect of this transfer of the International Settlement to the National Government must be considered from the immediate standpoint. There is no doubt of the far-reaching advantages this change will bring about. In the first place, it marks the complete removal of the last trace of the humiliation which the Chinese people have been subjected to from the time this odious concession was forced from them by Britain and the United States as a result of the infamous Opium War. It was through inflicting this disgrace on the Chinese people that Anglo-American exploitation was able to carry out its sinister territorial designs against China. Now the Chinese people have been released from the semi-colonial status to which they had been subjected under Anglo-American political and economic domination.

In the second place, the transfer of the Shanghai International Settlement and its administrative rights to the National Government will greatly accelerate the smooth and steady growth which that body is now making in the political and economic fields. Such political and economic development means a closer cementing of the ties that are now closely binding Japan and China and a greater and more substantial collaboration with Japan in the attainment of her mission. The Chinese now realize that with the successful attainment of that goal, the development of their nation as an independent state is certain. With that realization their voluntary and complete collaboration with Japan will assuredly be redoubled.

Finally, it is possible to read into this historic occasion the sounding of the death knell of the futile efforts which the puppet regime in Chungking has been making to obstruct the establishment of Japan's New Order in East Asia. The step has accomplished for the Chinese people what no other powers have been able to do for them—the grant of full sovereign rights to a nation which has for so long been denied them. With Shanghai now reborn as one of the great centers of the New China, the impetus which it will give to the efforts of the Chinese people in their determination to work with Japan for victory cannot be exaggerated. Doubts no longer exist—Japan and China are on the road to victory, hand-in-hand with the other countries of Greater East Asia.

Roosevelt's War Guilt

(From the Noon Extra)

When the history of this horrible global war is written, the name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt will be credited with the most heinous crime ever committed against civilization. Millions have already perished in the flames of war; millions more will die before the catastrophic conflagration is extinguished. And the sole responsibility for this great tragedy rests squarely on the shoulders of America's first third-term President.

The recent German White Book on the war guilt of President Roosevelt is cold documentary evidence of Roosevelt's insidious influence on European affairs. Had Europe been permitted to settle its own affairs without outside interference, this war would not have been necessary. It never would have started. But Franklin D. Roosevelt would not have it that way.

Nations have been sacrificed. Millions of men have lost their lives. Incalculable wealth has been destroyed. The progress of civilization has been retarded by a century. All because Roosevelt could not resist the temptation to dictate the policies of Europe and Asia as well as the Western Hemisphere.

We need not go into details of the White Book. However, it would not be amiss to follow the trend of events from the day of Roosevelt's notorious "quarantine" speech in Chicago in 1937 to his "shoot at sight" orders to the U.S. navy and his ABCD blockade of Japan.

Every step taken by the Roosevelt Administration was a caculated provocation of the Axis Powers. Every move made was a deliberate leap in the direction of war. His solemn pledge to the American people to "keep America out of war" is a crime beyond denunciation, for the American people were already at war; only they did not know it.

They know it now; and the day will come when they will ask why they got into it. The time will come when the American people will tire of slogans and the hypocritical propaganda about the four freedoms for everyone everywhere in the world. They will want to know why they had to fight a war they had elected a President to keep them out of; and when that time comes, they will not be satisfied with lies.

They will remember that a word from Roosevelt would have stayed England's and France's declaration of war on Germany. But that word was never uttered. Instead, it was Roosevelt who incited London and Paris to make war on the Reich. It was Roosevelt who caused Warsaw to be truculent and recalcitrant. It was Roosevelt who sealed the doom of Yugoslavia and Greece. It was Roosevelt who declared an open economic war against Japan.

Millions of American boys will perish in the blood-baths of Europe. They will not know how they got there; for their President had promised their fathers and mothers: "I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again and again. Your boys are not going to be sent into foreign wars!" The echo of these words will ring in the hearts of grief-stricken American parents.

Yet the American people are not entirely blameless. Knowing better, they believed a campaign book.

Succcess of Chinese Movement

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

The National Government of China declared war on America and Britain on January 9 this year. In a short period since then, an imposing array of experienced Chungking Generals, together with no fewer than 200,000 of Chungking's trained troops, have transferred their allegiance to the Nanking Administration, convinced that by so doing they are serving the best interests of the Chinese race as a whole and hastening the day when peace and prosperity shall return to a unified China, whose political integrity and international status will then be assured for all time.

Overseas Chinese residing in the Southern Regions must feel overjoyed at this concrete evidence of the growth of the Peace Movement initiated by Nanking, which aims at the consolidation of all Chinese interests and the establishment of universal peace and prosperity throughout their beloved motherland, the stabilization of which shall never again be disrupted by the evil influences and machinations of the Anglo-Americans.

Chungking's resistance is rapidly weakening and however much Chiang's conspirators may try to conceal the news of the significant, surrenders of so many able military leaders and efficient soldiers to the side of Nanking, their loss by Chungking must have far-reaching repercussions and hasten the day of China's complete unification under the Co-Prosperity banner. It will consummate the attainment of the ideals of the great Dr. Sun Yat-sen and convince the Chinese race of Japan's sincere desire to establish good neighborly relations with China on a lasting basis.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter III

The Anti-Claimax (1922)

(Concluded)

It is not possible at this distant date to understand how profoundly the people of India believed in 1921 that Swaraj would be won before the end of that year. Even the most sophisticated people shared this optimism. I remember listening once to the speech of an able Bengali advocate at a public meeting in 1921, in the course of which he asserted in all seriousness: "We are surely going to get Swaraj before the year is out. If you ask me how we are going to win it, I cannot answer. But we are going to win it all the same."

On another occasion in 1921, I was discussing with an exceptionally able Calcutta politician, some instructions issued by the Mahatma. He had declared that all funds at the disposal of the Congress should be spent before the end of the year and that nothing should be left over for the next. To a normal rational mind this seemed improper, but defending the Mahatma, this friend said, "We have deliberately chosen not to look beyond December 31st." All this may appear now as madness, nevertheless, it gives some idea of the exuberance of naive enthusiasm and optimism that had taken possession of the country that year.

No-Tax Campaign

With the dawn of the new year, 1922, a special effort was made by the Mahatma to whip up public enthusiasm. It was therefore decided to proceed to the last item in his plan—namely, the non-payment of taxes. On February 1, 1922, he sent an ultimatum to the Viceroy, Lord Reading, saying that if within seven days the Government did not demonstrate a change of heart, he would commence general non-payment of taxes in Bardoli subdivision in Gujerat (northern part of Bombay Presidency). It was reported that in Bardoli subdivision there were many people who had worked with Mahatma Gandhi in the passive-resistance movement in South Africa and had acquired experience in work of that kind. The beginning of the no-tax campaign in Bardoli would be the signal for starting a similar campaign all over the country.

Elaborate arrangements were also made to start a no-tax campaign in Bengal simultaneously, and the United Provinces and Andhra (northern portion of Madras Presidency) were also well-prepared for a campaign of that sort. The ultimatum of the Mahatma threw the whole country into a fever of excitement. With bated breath everybody began to count the hours as they sped by. Suddenly there came a bolt from the blue which left the people speechless and dumbfounded. That was the incident at Chauri-Chaura.

Chauri-Chaura Incident

On February 4, at a place called Chauri-Chaura in the United Provinces, the villagers in a fit of exasperation set fire to the police-station and killed some policemen. When this news reached the Mahatma, he was horrified at the turn of events and immediately summoned a meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Bardoli.

At this instance, the Committee decided to suspend the civil-disobedience movement (that is, the defiance of laws and governmental decrees, including non-payment of taxes) entirely throughout India for an indefinite period and all Congressmen were enjoined to confine themselves to peaceful constructive work. The "constructive program" included hand-spinning and hand-weaving, removal of untouchability, promotion of inter-communal unity, suppression of the drug traffic, extension of "national" education, suppression of litigation and establishment of arbitration-boards—without voluntarily violating any law or governmental ordinance existing at the time.

Decree Obeyed

The Dictator's decree was obeyed at the time but there was a regular revolt in the Congress Camp. No one could understand why the Mahatma should have used the isolated incident at Chauri-Chaura for strangling the movement all over the country. Popular resentment was all the greater because the Mahatma had not cared to consult representatives from the different provinces and because the situation in the country as a whole was exceedingly favourable for the success of the civil-disobedience campaign.

To sound the order of the retreat just when public enthusiasm was reaching the boiling-point was nothing short of a national calamity. The principal lieutenants of the Mahatma, Deshbandhu Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai, who were all in prison, shared the popular resentment. I was with the Deshbandhu at the time and I could see that he was beside himself with anger and sorrow at Mahatma Gandhi. Lala Lajpat Rai was experiencing the same feelings and it is reported that in sheer disgust he addressed a seventy-page letter to the Mahatma from prison.

Action Explained

In semi-official circles another explanation has been given of the sudden volte-face of the Mahatma. It is alleged that elaborate arrangements had been made by the Government in secret to render his no-tax campaign at Bardoli a debacle and that a large portion of the next instalment of taxes had been already collected. Official circles, sympathetic to the Mahatma, conveyed secret information to him regarding the counter-measures adopted by the Government and warned him of the possibility of a failure, in case he launched the campaign. When Mahatma Gandhi was brought face to face with these facts, he realised the hopelessness of the situation and thinking that without a successful campaign at Bardoli, he could not work up the movement in the country, he decided to use the Chauri-Chaura incident as a pretext for calling off the civil-disobedience movement. Those who know the Mahatma more intimately will not, however, accept this explanation.

While the followers were fretting and fuming against the Dictator, the astute ex-Lord Chief Justice of England was not idle. Throughout 1921 he had given the Mahatma a long rope, but since the Ahmedabad Congress he began to look for an opportunity for putting a stop to his activities.

In his weekly paper Young India, the Mahatma had written some articles—the finest he has ever written and which will rank for all time among his inspired writings—which the Government held to be seditious. They could therefore arrest him and get him sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. But the point they had to consider was what the effect of such an action would be on the masses who idolised the Mahatma.

Reading Hesitates

Lord Reading, it was reported, was genuinely afraid that in spite of all the non-violence which the Dictator preached, his arrest would be followed by widespread disorder, rioting and bloodshed. And coming after Lord Chelmsford, under whose regime the Amritsar massacres had taken place, he had no desire to repeat the terrible events of 1919. He was therefore anxiously and nervously looking for an opportunity to strike at the Mahatma—when the latter himself took a step which had a depressing effect all over the country and produced a revolt within the Congress itself. That was the proper psychological moment for Lord Reading to act—if ony the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Montagu, would not stand in his way. Fortunately for the Government of India, early in March, owing to differences with the Cabinet in England, Mr. Montagu was forced to resign. The last obstacle was therefore removed and on March 10th, 1922, Mahatma Gandhi was made a prisoner.

The trial of Mahatma Gandhi was an historic event. In describing the trial proceedings, Deshbandhu C. R. Das in his presidential speech at the Gaya Congress in December 1922, drew an analogy with the trial of Christ before Pontius Pilate. A similar comparison was also drawn by the well-known Y. M. C. A. leader, the late K. T. Paul.

In the trial, the Mahatma who described himself as a farmer and a weaver, made a lengthy statement describing how "from a staunch loyalist and cooperator I have become an uncompromising disaffectionist and non-cooperator," and he ended his statement with these words: "The only course open to you, the Judge and the Assessors, is either to resign your posts, and thus dissociate yourselves from evil if you feel that the law you are called upon to administer is an evil and that in reality I am innocent, or to inflict on me the severest penalty if you believe that the system and the law you are assisting to administer are good for the people of this country and that my activity is therefore injurious to the public weal."

The English Judge, Mr. Broomfield, sentenced him to six years' imprisonment.

DEATH SONG

By M. K.

Scatter lotus petals,
Lotus petals white.
For her soul has left the world,
Left the world tonight,
Left the world in summer-time,
When it seemed most bright.

There, where Fuji rises
Passive, where the sun
Sinks in tired splendor,
When the day is done,
And the timid stars creep out
Silent, one by one.

Lay her gently, gently,
In her sighed-for rest;
Strewing Death's white blossoms
On her lifeless breast;
Tender lotus blossoms,
Flowers she loved the best.

Scatter lotus petals,
Lotus petals white.
Could she be content with earth
With the stars in sight?
And her soul has left the world;
Left the world, tonight.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Tokugawa Mitsukuni

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part V

There was one personage of supreme political power who in his heart hated and feared Mitsukuni—none other than Tsunayoshi the fifth Shogun. He was a younger son of Iyemitsu the third Shogun by a mother of humble birth, who, on the death of his elder brother, Iyetsuna, the fourth Shogun, ascended the Shogunal throne in 1680, in his 34th year. Until then he had been the daimyo of a comparatively insignificant fief—Tatebayashi, and in all probability would have remained so for the rest of his life were it not for the strong plea which Hotta Masatoshi who later became the Tairo, or the great premier in the Shogunate court, put in on his behalf when the question of Shogunal succession was brought up at the critical hour. His Shogunal appointment was to him something like an Alice-in-Wonderland experience.

Whatever his virtues had been in his Tatebayashi days—he was a good Confucian scholar, a conscientious local administrator and a "paragon of filial piety" and all that—he as Shogun was not slow in developing those unsaintly qualities which unregenerate minds are apt to develop when brought to unexpected power and fortune—an arrogance of temper, conceit and fondness of flatter, even tyrannical cruelty. That Tsunayoshi made himself the laughing stock of the whole nation and in the eyes of all posterity by venerating the lives of beasts and birds above those of human beings is a well-known fact of Yedo history. He had talents, to be sure, and a conscience of a sort—he was not half so bad as Nero—but his was the weakness of character which allowed itself to be made the tool of his near-the-throne favorites and crafty priests as well as his own mother—Keishoin.

'Dog Laws'

It must be conceded that Tsunayoshi was in his days a great promoter of Confucian learning, that he had founded the Seido, the famous "university" of Confucian learning in Yedo, and many great Buddhist temples. His political principle—at least, intention—was to rule he ccuntry according to the precepts of the sages; hence his concern for learning and instruction. He set the peculiar custom of commencing every New Year with lectures on Confucian texts, first by other scholars, soon by himself. Twice or even as often as six or seven times every month he held in the Shogunal court lecture meetings of which his own dissertations on Confucian virtues were often the main features. In his lifetime he is said to have repaired to the Seido 16 times to give the leading Confucian scholars of the day the benefit of his own erudition. His enthusiasm for Confucianism was only matched by his devotion to Buddhist religion which had the sanction of filial piety, for Keishoin was a fanatical Buddhist devotee, that is, a devotee of some bonzes of her preference. Hence his notorious "dog laws" which were justified by his quality of mercy for dumb creatures, motivated by his craving after male offspring which was denied him, as he was told, in retribution of his sins in a previous existence.

If there was one respect in which he had somewhat retrieved his character, he had a deep reverence toward the Throne and he had done more than any previous Shogun to demonstrate by practical acts his solicitude for the welfare of the Imperial Court.

Two Stars

Thus it appears as though there were some points of analogy or contrast between the two characters—the Shogun and Mitsukuni—or as if the one were trying to imitate or outrival the other. He was 34 years when in 1680 he became Shogun while Mitsukuni was 52, or 18 years his senior. Tsunayoshi was Iyeyasu's great grandson, while Mitsukuni was his grandson. The one had been a provincial daimyo till 1680 while the other was uncrowned "Vice-Shogun" and one of the "three honorable houses"; the stage had now revolved to make the new relations of "Shogun and vassal." Besides, they had a geographical propinquity which at times was inconvenient. Mitsukuni lived at Koishikawa, almost within a stone's throw of the Shogunal castle. One may thing that the world of Japan, or of Yedo at least, was wide enough to be harmoniously illumined by the two great lamps of learning at the same time, but there was little doubt that the light of Mito Sama shone a little too brilliantly for that of the Shogun.

Over ten years had passed since the Shoko-kan of national fame was established on the Korakuen, and from it had been issuing wonderful productions like Fuso Shuyo-shu and Reigi Ruiten one after another; and this, coupled with Mitsukuni's strong but debonair character, his wide knowledge of men and world and his irreproachable moral principles,

(Continued on Page 5)

Sons, Go Forward When We Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too, For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times
Evening

Crush America and Britain! Enemy of Asia, Enemy of Order, Enemy of Peace

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In News Spotlight

Italy Spurns Eisenhower Terms; No Voice in Issue Angers Soviets

Anti-Axis Nations Split Regarding Stand Toward Badoglio Set-Up—Premier Stalin Will Issue Statement Scoring U.S., Britain

Domei

ROME, August 3.—Regarding the seven-article peace term submitted by anti-Axis forces, the Italian Government expressed the following opinion today:

"The seven-article peace term signify nothing but a demand for unconditional surrender. Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, simultaneously with the assumption of his post, voiced the determination to continue fighting and proclaimed the Italian Government's pledge of loyalty to its alliance.

"Anti-Axis peace terms stipulate the withdrawal of German forces from Italy. However, German forces are now fighting courageously in Sicily shoulder to shoulder with Italian forces."

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—Anti-Axis Powers are experiencing great difficulty regarding the Italian question. When Premier Benito Mussolini resigned, the Washington and London Governments thought that the new Italian Cabinet would immediately ask for a truce. However, it is clear that things do not progress as they desire.

According to a telegram reaching here from Berne, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa, is said to have proposed to Italy the following truce terms:

(1) The Italian forces should immediately cease fighting.

(2) The Italian Government must end its collaborating with the German forces in the country.

(3) Italy should withdraw her troops stationed in Jugoslavia, Greece, Albania and France.

(4) Italy should recognize the establishment of a government of the anti-Axis forces in Italy.

(5) The Italian Government should hand over former Premier Mussolini and other leaders of the Fascist Party to the anti-Axis armies.

(6) The Italian Government must control arms in Italy.

(7) Italy should immediately hand over anti-Axis war prisoners to the United States and Britain.

Italy Rejects Terms

The correctness of these truce terms is unknown nor is it clear whether they were conveyed to the Italian Government. However, a Reuter's report from Ankara says that the Italian Government has rejected these proposals.

The present true situation could be judged from the recent attitude of the Italian and British press. Italian newspapers, since August 1, began to attack the Anglo-Saxons' lack of cognizance, while British papers have started to level criticisms against the new Italian Cabinet.

Furthermore, well-informed quarters state that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are taking their own independent stands toward the new Italian Government. As a matter of fact, the Washington Government is said to be ready to negotiate with any Cabinet, while the London Government appears to be totally ignoring the new Italian Government, saying that Marshal Pietro Badoglio is not a true representative of the Italian people. Then the Soviet Government insists that it ought to take part in anti-Axis negotiations with the Italian Government because of the important role the Soviet is playing on the Eastern Front.

Thus, it will be seen that opinions of the anti-Axis camp regarding the Italian question are not unified.

Enemy Disappointed

The anti-Axis Powers have been indulging in various maneuvers in expectation that the resignation of Premier Mussolini and the birth of the Badoglio Cabinet would lead to an Italian proposal for truce. Rumors are reported to the effect

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Wednesday, August 4
ASAHI—Foe's Diplomatic Offensive
MAINICHI—Character of Control Bodies
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Rights of Neutrals

Foe's Diplomatic Offensive

ASAHI—It cannot be denied that a complex and subtle new factor has been introduced into the European war situation by the sudden political change in Italy. This factor is the concentrated diplomatic offensive of the United States and Britain on Italy. The Anglo-American propaganda machinery is going full blast to spread the rumor of peace with Italy. Their aim is, of course, to alienate Italy from the Axis camp.

On the other hand, Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio ever since the establishment of the new regime, has expressed the intention of Italy to continue the war, and it seems that whatever expectations that the United States and Britain may have entertained in regard to the new regime have ended in disappointment, but it is not to be imagined that the persistent and malignant diplomatic strategy of the enemy camp would immediately cease on that account.

What is to be noted over and above this Anglo-American diplomatic strategy against Italy as such, is that the strategy forms an integral part of their armed operations. Their diplomatic maneuvers are carried on alongside armed operations and in accordance with strategic needs. Their diplomatic offensive scenario is at the same time their fundamental war plan. With the Anglo-American camp developing its general counter-offensive and the Axis nations meeting it with determined resistance, this is no time for any talk of peace. The United States and Britain are adopting a "peace offensive" against Italy in spite of this because they are anxious to turn the tide of war by such means.

The Axis nations must shatter all such Anglo-American strategy. That is the immediate task of the Axis nations in the present phase of the World War and a way to ultimate victory. What, then, is the intention of the anti-Axis in concrete terms? Roosevelt's watchword: "1943 is the year for attack and 1944 is the year for victory" expresses it in a nutshell. It is, of course, all a sugared daydream of the enemy nations but it shows that they are reposing all their hopes on such an illusory plan and are concocting their propaganda accordingly. The thing is, therefore, to smash the enemy plan at each step in its enforcement.

Will the frustration of such presumptuous enemy schemes merely prolong the war? Not by any means. It will smash the fundamental strategy of the enemy, cause panic in the enemy camp and throw the enemy home front into utter confusion. This is the most propitious moment for the Axis nations to consolidate their unity and to strengthen their will to fight.

With skilled strategy and valiant fighting, based on such a unity and strengthened will, victory cannot but be ours. Until then there is only one course. Advance. All energies must be bent on the prosecution of war and there is room for no other thought.

Character of Control Bodies

MAINICHI—The rationalization of the control corporations, which was the subject of much debate in the recent sessions of the Diet and which the Commerce and Industry Minister promised on each occasion, has at last been definitely arranged. The Government has decided on the Draft Imperial Ordinance governing Control Corporations.

The existing 600 or more control corporations are to be rationalized or reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the new ordinance. All overlapping and superfluity are to be eliminated and it is about time that they are.

It happens that some of these companies have come to live as parasites within the structure of controlled economy as a result of the Government policy of giving relief to the small enterprises which were involved in the rationalization of enterprises. Instead of changing their occupations or abolishing them they have been made to invest their goodwill, equipment and other assets and so set up as control corporations.

There are other control corporations which are designed to serve as accessories to the key industrial control associations. As the latter are not permitted by law to undertake economic operations on their own, control corporations would be a convenient system to avail of for economic activities on the part of the

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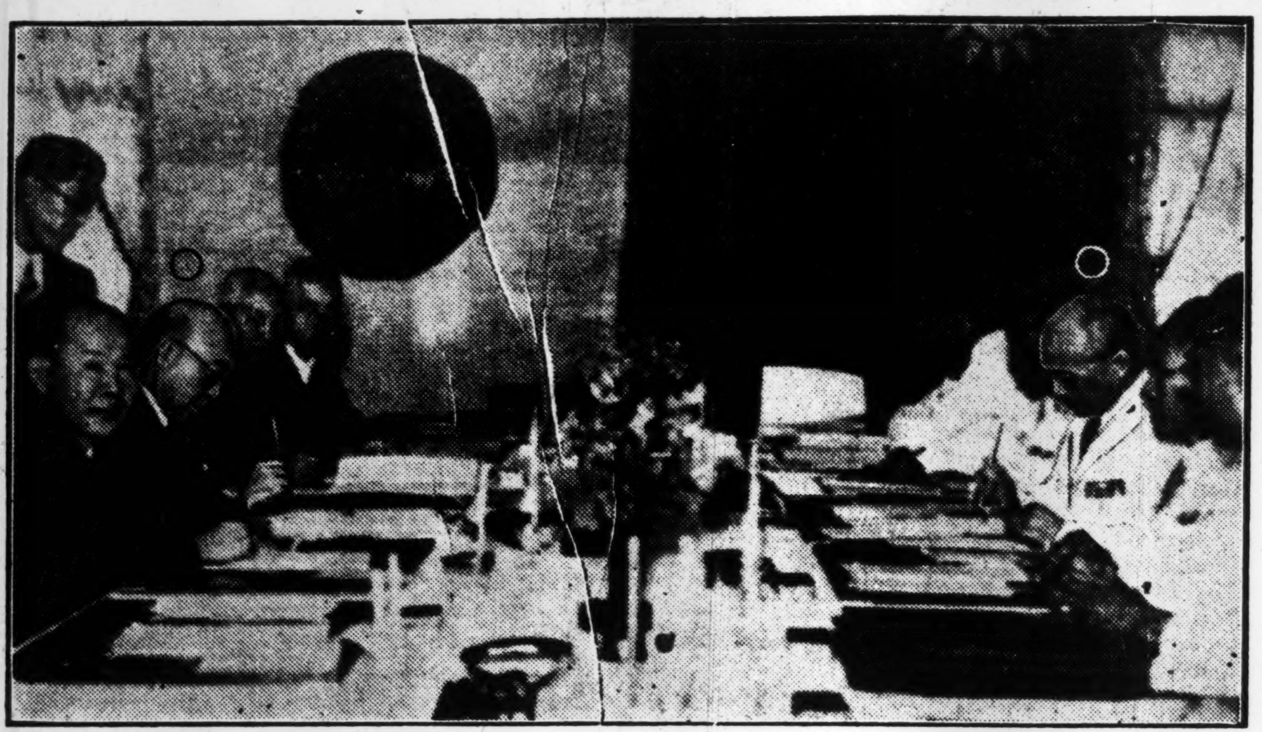

THE HISTORIC AGREEMENT on the transfer to the National Government of China of the right to tax Japanese residents in China was signed at Nanking on July 31 between Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani (left circle) and Chinese Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi (right circle). (By courtesy of the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. Passed by the War Ministry)

THAI MINISTER VISITS PALACE

Signs Visitors' Book --Worships at Meiji And Yasukuni Shrines

Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wathakan, who is on a visit here, proceeded to the Imperial Palace to sign his name in the Visitors' Book at 9 a.m. today. Later he worshipped at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines.

Buddhists Extend Welcome

Among those who greeted Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan and the members of his suite on their arrival here on Tuesday was a group of Japanese Buddhist priests, according to Domei.

They were Rev. Kyoshin Nakamura, Rev. Taiki Omori, Rev. Tsutomu Yasuda and others of the Japan Buddhist Association, who were dispatched to Thailand as members of the Japanese Buddhist Mission and had returned recently with the Sacred Ashes of Guatama Buddha presented to Japan by the Thai Government.

According to Rev. Taiki Omori, Foreign Minister Wichit, himself, presented the ashes to Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami, on behalf of the Thai Premier at the ceremony presided by M. L. Picthip Malakun, director of the Protocol Bureau, who is accompanying the Foreign Minister.

Rev. Omori revealed further that the Japan Buddhist Association will hold services on August 8 at the Zojoji Temple for the worship of the sacred ashes by the Thai Foreign Minister, who is a devout Buddhist.

RED GUERILLA CHIEF GIVES UP TO NANKING

Fan Lu-Chen Surrenders Together With 437 Men

Domei

TSINAN, August 3.—Realizing the folly of resisting Japan and the National Government, Fan Lu-cheng, Commander of Communist guerilla forces operating in southern Ishui, Shantung Province, surrendered on July 27 to the Prefectural Government Office at Ishuhsien together with 437 men under his command.

Quantities of small arms and war material including 137 rifles were given up by the ex-guerillas.

Chinese in P.I. Remit Big Sum to Homeland

Domei

MANILA, August 3.—Remittances by Chinese residents in the Philippines to their homes in China, including Hongkong, during the first six months of this year aggregated 471,525 pesos, of which 146,899 pesos were remitted during June.

A noteworthy feature of June remittances was the start of remittances by Chinese residents in the Visaya district, in view of the fact that past remittances were exclusively confined to those by Chinese in Manila.

It is understood that remittances from areas other than Manila will increase in the future.

Rendova Foe Raided By Japanese Planes

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced today that Japanese Air Units carried out bombing raids on American positions on Rendova Island yesterday, according to dispatches reaching here from Melbourne.

BIG NAVY GAINS BARED BY ROME

Axis Forces Sink 16 Warships, Damage 25 In July Operations

Domei

ROME, August 3.—Composite war results achieved by Axis naval and air forces in Mediterranean waters during July were announced today by the Italian High Command as follows:

Enemy Warships Sunk:	
Cruiser	2
Destroyers	8
Submarines	3
Launches	3
Enemy Ships Severely Damaged:	
Aircraft carrier	1
Cruisers	18
Destroyers	5
Launch	1
Enemy Merchantmen Sunk	46
(Total tonnage of 26 of these merchantships was 207,000 tons. Remaining tonnage not ascertained.)	
Enemy Merchantmen Severely Damaged	115
(Total tonnage of 33 of these merchantmen was 180,000 tons.)	
Enemy aircrarft shot dwon	642

Heavy Battles Raging

Domei

ROME, August 3.—The Italian High Command made the following announcement today regarding the European war situation:

On the Sicilian Front, the anti-Axis forces are continuing offensives in the southern sector and fierce battles are now raging.

An Italian torpedo squadron clashed with anti-Axis torpedo-boats in waters south of Calabria and successfully repulsed the enemy.

Italian A-A batteries shot down six enemy planes which air-raided Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia, while German fighter planes downed two enemy Spitfires.

In aerial duels over Sardinia, the anti-Axis air force lost 12 double-engined bombers.

Bust of Lieut. Iwase To Be Unveiled Soon

Domei

TAKAMATSU, August 3.—A bust of the late Lieutenant Katsusuke Iwase, a member of the Second Special Attack Flotilla that attacked Diego Suarez, Madagascar, on May 31, 1942, will be unveiled shortly at a ceremony in Kuribayashi Park here, the native place of the late Lieutenant.

Artist Kenjiro Shirai of this city created the bust of the late Lieutenant Iwase, enabling the citizens to remember the exploits of one of their leading sons.

POLICY CHANGE SEEN FOR F.I.C.

Cut With Chungking Will Bolster Ties With Japan, China

Domei

SAIGON, August 3.—Far-reaching and wide-range repercussions have been created within French Indo-China due to Chungking's severance of diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government, according to local observers.

Well-informed circles stated that the confiscation of part of the Yunnan Railways within Yunnan Territory by Chungking is demonstrative of the trend of future policy which Chungking is likely to adopt toward French Indo-China.

They believed that French Indo-China, will consolidate further its collaboration with Japan in the spirit of the joint defense of Japan and French Indo-China.

In this respect, well-informed quarters pointed out that parallel with the progress of construction of Greater East Asia, French Indo-China has deepened its understanding of the new situation in Greater East Asia on the one hand, and on the other, has endeavored to normalize and bolster its relations with China on the basis of French Indo-China's cooperative relations with Japan.

They further stated that the development of new trade relations between Indo-China and China, including the exports of rice from the former in exchange for raw silk and dry goods from South China, is a concrete sign of French Indo-China's efforts in that direction.

Thus, French Indo-China is expected to extricate itself from the past delicate stand and march forward in solidifying relations with China in order to cope with the latest developments in East Asia by adopting an entirely new policy.

Java Medical Set-Up To Get Service Bodies

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 3.—In order to consolidate the medical system as well as to improve the medical situation in Java, the Military Administration officially announced today that it has decided to organize medical service societies which will comprise only native inhabitants connected with medicine.

The headquarters will be established here, and the inauguration ceremony is scheduled to be held in the latter part of this month. Branch societies also will be formed in the principal cities of the island.

This society will be the first of its kind in the island and it is expected to assist in promoting the welfare of the people.

Diet Men Reach Djakarta

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 3.—The party of Lower House members, headed by Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, on a tour of the Southern Regions for the purpose of comforting war heroes, reached Djarkarta at 4:00 p.m. today. After paying their respects to the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces, the party entered their lodgings.

JAPAN'S ACTION IN BURMA FANS INDIAN TURMOIL

Independence Move Big Shock to U.S.-- Indian Fever Rises

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 3.—Burma's attainment of independence, a definite, unassailable proof of Japan's sincerity, has indisputably caused considerable shock to the anti-Axis nations as well as to various neutral Powers. And the United States is said to be no exception.

According to reports available here, various American news agencies and newspapers, though outwardly showing a calm attitude, carried the news of Burma's independence and also of Burma's declaration of war on the United States and Britain.

Well-informed observers here point out that the Japanese Government's measure taken toward Burma has had immeasurable repercussions on India. They also cite such facts as that Japanese Prime Minister General Tojo had declared to give all possible assistance to Indian independence; that due to the dearth of foodstuff and various daily necessities in India, serious anxiety now prevails among the Indians; that the appointment of Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell as the Viceroy of India has further aggravated Indian dissatisfaction with the British Government's policy toward India.

War Is Secondary

Concerning international conditions in India, William Fisher, an American correspondent in India for the Magazine, Time, recently stated to the following effect:

"For the Indians, India's independence is their greatest concern, and the war against the Axis is a secondary or less important question. Even Hindus say that if independence is given them, the Indian farmers may change their attitude. Jawaharlal Nehru has declared that the Indians are fighting against imperialism, and not against the Axis. He has also stated that the India's anti-British sentiment is stronger than that against Japan. It is not difficult to imagine that in saying these things, Nehru should have taken into consideration the strained British-Indian relations and also the formation of the Indian National Army under the leadership of Chandra Bose.

"Even Mahatma Gandhi, once commenting on Chandra Bose, stated that he is a true patriot of great sacrifices. He said that if Mr. Bose had joined the government services, he would have distinguished himself. However, Mr. Bose, greatly concerned over actual conditions in his fatherland, sought refuge abroad and sought assistance from Japan and Germany in order to realize India's independence."

India's Fever High

Anti-British disturbances in India, fanned to white heat by the recent formation of the Indian National Army under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose and the emergencies of Burma as an independent State, are assuming more and more serious gravity.

Many native troopers stationed on the eastern border of India, who recently attempted to flee to Burma to join the National Army, have been shot down in cold blood by the British, according to a Bangkok dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi dated August 3.

In view of the threatening public sentiment in India, concessions were suggested to Prime Minister Winston Churchill by some Members of Parliament regarding the British admin-

(Continued on Page 3)

227 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERIN, August 3.—The German military authorities announced today that the German forces downed 227 Soviet planes, either in aerial combats or by A-A fire, on the Eastern Front during the two days of August 1 and 2.

British Cabinet Active

British military, naval and air leaders conferred during the entire day on August 2, followed by a session of the Cabinet the same night to discuss important problems, according to the Daily Express, reports a Stockholm dispatch to the Asahi yesterday. It was further revealed that the Cabinet discussed the present war situation as well as the Italian question.

ARMY EAGLES SINK 7 ENEMY VESSELS ON YELLOW RIVER

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE.—A Japanese Army Air Unit operating in the Yellow River area discovered a group of camouflaged enemy ships on the river on July 31 and in a daring dive-bombing attack, sank seven vessels, destroyed 11 and overturned several others. Moreover, the Wild Eagles machine-gunned enemy troops along the river inflicting heavy losses. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

BIG TOLL TAKEN OF R.A.F. CRAFT

Germans Smash 52 During Raids--A-A Guns Claim Many

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 3.—The Headquarters of the American 8th Air Squadron, stationed in Britain, announced on August 1 the loss of 108 Flying Fortresses in air raids over Germany during the month of July, according to London reports.

Domei

BERLIN, August 3.—British bombers and torpedo-planes attacked a German convoy near the island of Texel, off the Netherlands coast, yesterday, but lost 10 planes due to accurate A-A fire, according to an announcement by the Fuehrer's Headquarters at noon today.

Ten Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, August 3.—British four-engined bombers attacked German reconnoitering vessels off the mouth of the River Gironde in West France yesterday. Two of the attackers were shot down. On the same day, other anti-Axis air units raided the northern coast of France suffering the loss of eight planes due to accurate German A-A fire according to another announcement by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today.

British Lose 32 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, August 3.—British bombers, last night, again raided Hamburg and other cities on the German coast. On the same day, enemy air units unleashed an attack on German-occupied areas in West Europe as well as the coast of Norway. During the past 24 hours, German forces have shot down 32 British planes, the German authorities announced today.

NEWS FLASH

Stalin Gets Talk Bid

Domei

SOFIA, August 3.—It is reported that President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill have proposed to Soviet Premier Josef Stalin the holding of a conference on the new situation in Sicily and Italy, according to well-informed quarters.

Fascist Salute Banned

Domei

BERLIN, August 3.—With the incorporation of the Fascist Army into the Italian Volunteer Army, War Minister General Antonio Sorice proclaimed today that the Fascist salute would be discarded, according to dispatches from Rome.

Mystery Plane Reported

Domei

SOFIA, August 3.—Bulgarian military authorities announced today that an unindentified plane flew over the country on Sunday and that air-raid sirens were sounded at several places.

Decoux Ends 'Raid' Tour

Domei

HANOI, August 3.—Governor-General of French Indo-China, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, who had been inspecting the aftermaths of the air raid on Hanoi by American air forces in China since his arrival in the city on July 28, left Hanoi by train for Dalat at 8:00 p.m. today.

BURMA CABINET PROBES SET-UP OF NEW NATION

Japanese Sacrifices Enabled Independence, Thakin Mya Stresses

Domei

RANGOON, August 3.—The Burmese Government held its second Cabinet meeting from 2:30 p.m. today, with Prime Minister Ba Maw, Vice-Prime Minister Thakin Mya and all other members of the Cabinet present. Discussions lasting over several hours, were held on the question of the administrative powers of the Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Cooperation and others.

Burma's diplomatic policy toward nations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the Axis was the subject of special deliberation. Discussions were also held with respect to the organization and personnel of various ministries, and the meeting adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

At the next Cabinet meeting, it is expected that decisions will be reached on the administrative policies of the various departments. Burma's diplomatic and administrative policies will be announced on or about August 10 in the names of the various Ministers concerned.

Thakin Mya Broadcasts

Domei

RANGOON, August 3.—Emphasizing that Burma's independence materialized simply by virtue of great sacrifices on the part of Japan, Vice-Prime Minister Thakin Mya of Burma, in a radio address toward Japan at 7:30 p.m. today, voiced the firm determination of the Burmese people to devote their all to the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

Vice-Prime Minister Thakin Mya declared that inasmuch as Burma's freedom has been attained through blood and sacrifices, it must be maintained by a sacrificial spirit.

His broadcast was in the following vein:

"The day has finally come for Burma's independence which the people of Burma had desired for so many years. August 1 will remain long in the memories of the Burmese as the most auspicious day. This day marked the liberation of Burma from humiliation and oppression at the hands of the British and its rebirth as a new, independent nation with full sovereignty which will occupy its rightful place in the world.

Turning Point Reached

"It may be recalled on this occasion that Burma's anti-British struggle reached a turning point with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Our country came to look up to Japan as the savior of Asia and our countrymen cooperated with the invincible Japanese Forces in driving the British and Chungking troops away from their country.

"The joy of the Burmese people and their gratitude to Japan, the liberator and leader of Asia, are indeed great. Burma as it is today is to be ascribed simply to the sublime sacrifices made by Japan. On this honorable occasion of independence, Burma tenders her gratitude toward the Japanese and Burmese officers and men who have laid down their lives for the liberation of Burma and permanent prosperity of East Asia and prays them peaceful repose.

People Confident

"The people of Burma are confident that in order to maintain firmly Burma's independence, the whole of Asia, united under the leader nation, Japan, must win through the sacred war now being fought for the liberation of Greater East Asia.

"Because Burma's freedom was acquired through blood and sacrifices, it must be maintained by the sacrificial spirit. In participating in the War of Greater East Asia, the Burmese people, cognizant that this war is their own, are determined to fight it out at all cost, for their independence and prosperity.

"I take this opportunity to send my heartfelt greetings to our Ally and other East Asiatic peoples and declare that Burma will do its utmost, as a member of the great group of nations bent on creating a new world order."

Explains European Situation

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu explained in detail the European situation centering around recent developments in Italy at Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Directors of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

BURMA INDIANS HAIL FREEDOM

Say Independence Fight Given Great Impetus By New State's Birth

Domei

RANGOON, August 3.—The unanimous opinion that the realization of Burmese independence is giving impetus to the Indian independence movement was expressed by resident Indians here today. They also paid highest tribute to Japan's sincerity manifested in the Burmese acquisition of independence as well as to the efforts exerted by the Burmese people for their cause.

Severely denouncing Britain for not having fulfilled even a single promise in the past, K. Ghani, Chairman of the Burma Chapter of the Indian Independence League, declared that Japan's grant of independence to Burma in one year after the Japanese occupation of Burma is eloquent proof of Japan's sincerity.

Continuing that Japan smashed British propaganda by fact, Mr. Ghani stated that resident Indians in Burma who witnessed the realization of Burmese independence and his brethren in India would have been assured of the attainment of independence for their motherland. Mr. Ghani concluded by saying that all Indians are now ready to rise under the leadership of Nethaji Subhas Bose against Britain.

Declaring that the realization of Burma's independence is impetus given to the Indian independence movement, S. Chatterjee, a physician, stated that Indians were boundlessly cheered up by the Japanese and Burmese Prime Minister's promise of wholehearted assistance for the cause of Indian independence.

Will Replace Union Jack

Stressing that Burma's independence was realized by Japan's aid as well as by strenuous efforts made by the Burmese people themselves, Mr. Chatterjee said that the day will not be far off when in India the tricolor flag of India is hoisted replacing the Union Jack through the Indian's own efforts.

M. Randrie, patriotic Indian poet, stated that he believes in the attainment of Indian independence as in the existence of the sun. He declared that not a vestige of British influence should be allowed to remain in India and that the independence of Burma is a prelude to India's independence.

R. Banerji, clerk of a rubber works, asserted the first chapter of the history of East Asia had been written with the Burmese attainment of independence and that the new history of East Asia would be followed by succeeding chapters.

With the attainment by Burma of her independence and with the assumption by Subhas Chandra Bose of the presidency of the Indian Independence League, the Indian independence movement has entered the stage of action, he stated.

Expressing his hearty congratulation on the attainment of Burmese independence, Merchant Babula stated that Subhas Chandra Bose's remarks are bringing about hope and courage to Indians who are longing for independence.

He asserted that Indian independence would be attained in the near future through the unity of all Indians under Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

associations.

If circumstances permit, however, it would be desirable to unify them so that each key industry would be controlled by an association without the aid of a control corporation.

Rights of Neutrals

TOKYO SHIMBUN—According to a recent foreign dispatch, the United States, in concert with the British and Soviet Government, is demanding of neutral countries their pledge to refuse all protection to the political refugees from foreign countries "in order to prevent the emigration of Fascists from Italy" on account of the political change in Italy. If this report is true, the United States is deliberately violating the rights of neutral nations.

By the International Law of Neutrality, neutral countries lie outside the areas of belligerency and belligerent nationals once in neutral territory, whether combatants or non-combatants, may not be harmed by their enemies. Neutral nations enjoy the right to afford such refugees their protection if they so desire and they are not under any obligation to refuse such protection on demand of any belligerent. If a neutral State should decide to give or withhold such protection as a result of a demand made by a belligerent, then it would be relinquishing its rights as a neutral nation. It cannot be that the United States is not aware of this clear stipulation in the text of International Law.

The primary aim of the United States in making such a demand, of course, is to shift the responsibility for the provocation of war into the Fascists, utterly ignoring the fact that it was the greedy ambition of the United States and Britain to control the world that brought on the world war.

The second aim of America is to use neutral countries for its own ends and to drag neutral countries into war by causing friction between them and the belligerents. Roosevelt is acting and speaking as if he were a gift-child of Christ and presuming to be the judge of the world. His demand to the neutrals to give up their rights at his bidding is all of a piece with such an attitude. We do not ask neutrals to protect the Fascists but we do hope that the neutrals will resist any attempt of other nations to violate their sacred rights.

GENERAL MATSUI finds Philippines earnestly at work in preparation for day of freedom.

P.I. STIMULATED BY BURMA STEP

Filipinos Redoubling Independence Effort, Says General Matsui

Domei

TAIHOKU, August 2.—Highly stimulated by Burma's acquisition of independence, Filipino leaders as well as the Filipino people are making redoubled efforts for the early advent of independence to the Philippines, declared General Iwane Matsui, Adviser to the Asia Development General Headquarters of the Taisei Yokusankai, in the course of a press interview upon arrival here from Manila this afternoon.

Returning from an extensive trip in the southern areas, General Matsui said that the news of Burma's declaration of independence together with its declaration of war against Britain and the United States, which he heard in Manila, highly impressed and pleased the Filipino people.

Expressing the impressions gained by him during his four-day stay at Rangoon since July 3, he stated Dr. Ba Maw and other Burmese leaders in interviews with the Generals were unanimous in manifesting their sincere gratitude for Japan's magnanimity in allowing independence for Burma.

"Those Burmese leaders, apparently, were burning with a resolve to work as the right-hand man for Japan in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," the General stated. "How, Burma has become completely independent, but Burma is still a vital theater of war and is in need of Japan's support."

Japan's Action In Burma Fans Indian Turmoil

(Continued from Page 1)

istration in India. As a result, it is reported that the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders has been decided upon in order to appease the mounting resentment of the Indian masses.

Effect of Steps Doubled

Much doubt is entertained, however, as to the usefulness of such patch-up measures in the face of the nation-wide tendency of antagonism against the British.

As a matter of fact, the formation of the Indian National Army has provoked wide repercussions among the Indian people who have long been forbidden to possess even knives. The event also seriously affected the British authorities in India, who have become so nervous and apprehensive that they prohibited Indian soldiers from listening to radio broadcasts and from carrying arms except during hours of duty. Moreover, the authorities have gone so far as to arrest people merely on the charge that they talked about Mr. Bose or the formation of the Indian National Army.

Such a frantic, nervous attitude on the part of the officials has further aggravated the situation. On July 5, about 4,000 Indian soldiers in the northwestern part of the United Provinces rose in revolt and engaged in a clash with British soldiers, resulting in 45 dead and 180 wounded among the British and 13 dead and 62 wounded among the Indian soldiers. Moreover, 1,500 of the soldiers are reported to have deserted the army to join the conflict on the side of the National Congress.

Youths Instigate Revolt

Meanwhile, a group of youths in Calcutta who were enraged as some citizens had been arrested on the reason that they talked about Mr. Bose, circulated Mr. Bose's photographs and posters instigating armed revolt.

While the situation was thus being strained, revolts by Indian soldiers against British authorities occurred successively in various parts of India during July. More recently, deserters increased among the Indian troopers stationed on the eastern border regions of India.

Alarmed by such a threatening trend, British authorities recently prohibited Indian soldiers from getting into contact with the public. Inasmuch as the anti-British sentiment among Indian soldiers is spontaneous, however, their antipathy seems to be rising higher in the face of the tightening oppression of the British authorities.

In parallel with the uprisings among Indian soldiers, numberless strikes, acts of violence and demonstrations have been started in munitions plants and among the masses. On July 7, a train carrying American and British soldiers was overturned at a point in Madras province where the track had been destroyed resulting in several hundred casualties. Again, on July 16 several iron bridges were found destroyed in a northwestern border region. A cotton plant under the management of the Madras Provincial Government was burnt down the same day of unknown cause, while on July 13 a power plant was blasted.

Vital Points Guarded

In view of the seriousness of the situation, the authorities have had police corps guard all iron bridges, vital keypoints and munitions factories, but no remarkable effect has been achieved.

In the meantime, the daily-worsening food situation is presenting another source of worry to the British authorities who are trying hard to solve the knotty problem by holding many conferences. The present shortage of foodstuffs has been caused by the disruption of rice imports from Burma and the supply of large amounts of provisions to the British and American forces in India and West Asia.

In disregard of the miserable plight of the Indian masses, the authorities are still continuing to commandeer foodstuffs and as a result, the enraged people have risen in revolt against the officials. Attacks against warehouses are frequent while clashes among starving citizens are reported from Calcutta. Moreover, deaths from hunger are reported increasing among the employes in munitions plants in Madras Province.

THAI NEWSMEN CONCLUDE TRIP

Rehabilitation Work, Progress in Malai Amaze Journalists

Domei

BANGKOK, August 3.—The party of ten Thai journalists returned here after making a trip of inspection to Shonan, Kuala Lumpur and Penang since July 21 through the good offices of the Japanese military authorities.

Nai Chalermvudhi Kosit, editor of the Pramuan Wang who was the head of the inspection party, revealed his impressions as follows:

"While visiting Shonan, I was greatly suprised to see its streets completely rehabilitated thanks to the efforts of Japanese experts.

"I inspected every inch of Shonan. The Ford Plant where General Tomoyuki Yamashita and Lieutenant-General Robert Percival met and several other places where severe fighting took place were shown to us.

"When I visited the Seletar Naval Port, I was astonished to see the famous and gigantic floating dock completely repaired by the Japanese military authorities.

"Rubber plants, tin factories and a large number of other factories I visited during the inspection trip were actively in operation.

"In pre-war days, Malai was depending upon imported rice but now Japan, which has formulated a food self-sufficiency plan, has created plantations and farms everywhere along railway lines and roads. A satisfactory result is expected.

"Local inhabitants are willingly cooperating with the Japanese everywhere in Malai.

"At Shonan, I was given a chance to see the Indian National Army receiving training under Indian officers in Japanese style.

"During the brief but instructive trip, I was able to see a part of the gigantic work of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for which Japan is making strenuous efforts and I was able to understand what Japan is doing in East Asia."

Pope Wields Delicate Influence On Nations of War-Torn World

Vatican, However, Keeps Itself Within Realms of Religion—Is Staunch Advocate Of Peace But Does Not Uphold Pacifism

Each word, each action of Pope Pius XII, has an important and very delicate bearing on current European conditions. In the Vatican, the world's smallest national entity, the representatives of the Axis, anti-Axis and neutral countries bestir themselves in diplomatic activities so that the Vatican may move to their advantage, according to Dr. Kotaro Tanaka, professor of law at the Tokyo Imperial University, who analyzes for the Mainichi the psychology of the Papal State.

"The Vatican's political theories are represented by many of Europe's most powerful statesmen. The political concepts of Portugal's Premier, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, are identical with the Catholic political and social theories. General Franco and Marshal Petain also hold similar political ideals. Moreover, all of the Central and South American countries are Catholic nations. Therefore, every move under the circumsrances, political leaders in these nations, of the Vatican has great and significant spiritual influence.

Keeps to Religion

"However, the Vatican always keeps itself within the realm of religion, and never steps beyond the boundaries of its traditional seclusion. Therefore, it is a mistake to interpret that the Vatican is maintaining any political connections with any nation, even with Italy. Although, the fundamental concepts of Fascism included the ethical ideals of Catholicism, the Vatican cannot be said to have been in accord with everything the Fascist Party represented.

"It would be going too far to judge that the Vatican was responsible for Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, casting his vote against Fascism. In all probability Ciano acted on the dictates of his own conscience as a public man and not as Mussolini's son-in-law. To the Pope, the lessening of Italy's misfortune and suffering is of chief concern whether it be Mussolini or Badoglio at the helm of the nation. As the Vatican favors neither the individualistic liberalism of America or Britain nor the extreme totalitarianism of the Fascist Party, probably Badoglio will be able to come into closer contact with the Papal power.

Manifestation of Regret

"The Pope's protest against the indiscriminate bombing of Rome by the American and British air forces should be looked upon as the Vatican's expression of regret at the wanton destruction of invaluable treasures of mankind and at the infliction of unwarranted suffering on the innocent citizens of the city. Such facts as the free passage of devout Catholics to brightly lit churches, even while martial law was declared throughout the land at the outset of Premier Badoglio's administration attests to an intricately subtle situation. The Vatican recognizes that the war of righteousness must be waged, but it must be a civilized warfare not vandalism.

"Fundamentally, however, the Vatican is a staunch advocate of peace. Although it does not uphold pacifism hopes are at all times fostered for the early return of world peace."

HIS HOLINESS Pius XII, sternly opposes vandalistic actions of Anglo-American airmen.

Italy Rejects Terms of Truce

(Continued From Page 1)

that Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhowever, vested with full authority to negotiate with Italy, demanded immediate suspension of fighting by Italy, discontinuation of aid to the German army in Italian territories, recall of the Italian forces from the Balkans and France, and the surrender of Premier Mussolini and other Fascist leaders, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Asahi of August 3.

This British demand has been rejected by the Italian Government which is all-out for continuation of the war, according to a Reuter dispatch from Ankara. Though the actual situation is not clear, yet in view of the statement of British Premier Winston Churchill in the House of Commons on July 27 to the effect that if Italy agreed to offer itself as a base to the Anglo-American camp in the prosecution of war against Germany, Britain would abstain from interfering in the domestic politics of Italy, which caused sharp criticism of the Cabinet by the British leftists who are for anti-Fascism and unconditional surrender, it is considered a fact that the Anglo-Americans had been dreaming of an Italian bid for truce.

Resumes 'Nerve War'

Contrary to expectation, however, the Badoglio Government has taken a reverse course and strengthened its determination to continue the war against America and Britain. Hence, the Anglo-American side has again begun to resort to propaganda saying that the Badoglio Cabinet regime, like the Petain regime, is trying to escape the war tragedy through neutralization of the Italian homeland. However, it is seen that there is no agreement of views between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union concerning the attitude to be taken by them toward Italy. As it was considered that any delay would further strengthen German war preparations in Italy, the Anglo-American camp appears to have thrown away political scheming and have made up their minds to carry through their sinister design by force of arms. Thus, the front lines in South Europe and Sicily are expected to become animated again.

Stalin Dissatisfied

The situation in Italy has made no particularly notable developments in the past few days and Italy domestically as a whole seems now to have regained peace and quietness. However, Anglo-American maneuvers have never ceased and it remains still the cynosure of international attention.

The Tokyo Office of the Mainichi again last night called up its Berlin Bureau over the international radiophone and obtained information on later developments, which follow:

Question: What are the latest movements in the situation with Italy as the center?

Answer: It is reported that the British Cabinet again met on the night of August 2. We are given to understand that at the meeting they discussed Anglo-American measures with regard to attacks on Germany and Italy. Previous to the session, we understand, a joint conference of the leaders of the British army, navy and air forces was held and the conference continued for hours.

Q. How is the condition in Rome?

A. Rome is returning to normal. The disturbance in Milan is continuing but no aggravation in the situation apparently will follow. For the present, Italy, as is clarified in Rome's official statement is pushing its stand of continuing the war. For Italy there is no other alternative than to keep up armed resistance. Under the leadership of the new Premier Marshal Badoglio, its national morale has been bolstered and the nation will continue armed resistance. The Reich, providing against the worst, is taking necessary steps. Developments in the situation in the next one or two weeks seem to be extremely important.

Q. How are relations between America and Britain on the one hand and Soviet Russia on the other?

A. Despite the fact that America and Britain are Soviet Russia's allies, they, at their own discretion, are pushing measures to face the Italian situation. This has incurred Premier Stalin's displeasure and discontent, we hear, and a report has it that Stalin may issue some statement in the near future. Premier Stalin seems to be very much more displeased with America than with Britain. The Daily Express reported a good deal about the British Cabinet conference of August 2, and the paper says Britain will not concede an inch to Italy. In short, what counter-measures the Reich will take in the face of the situation is a matter of utmost importance.

REICH READIES TO STUN ENEMY

First Importance Likely to Be Given To Mediterranean

The situation centering round the political change in Italy has been intensified. The Anglo-American camp is strengthening military operations against Italy, while the Germans are making full preparations to meet it, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Asahi on August 3.

It is now considered possible that some ambiguity which exists in relations between Italy and Germany will be clarified soon.

German counter-measures are intended to turn the present misfortune of the Italian political situation into fortune. This naturally has led to an observation that the war policy hitherto followed by Germany in regarding the Mediterranean front as a secondary affair in comparison with the Eastern Front, will undergo an epochal change.

In view of the withdrawal of the landing boats from Sicily to North Africa, with signs of another Anglo-American landing operation, the new counter-measures considered possible to be taken soon by the Axis are drawing closer attention.

Enemy at Standstill

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, August 2.—Regarding the present war situation in Sicily, Italian Government authorities have made the following observation, dispelling the pessimistic view as to the future.

"The British forces have lost their offensive power and are at present on the defensive. The Canadian army in the central sector and the American units in the northern zone are making little advance since the general attack opened on July 28, despite the fact that they are numerically superior and have abundant war supplies.

"This shows that the Axis forces are receiving enough replenishments to enable it to counter-attack the enemy. Furthermore, the foregoing fact reveals that the great marine transportation line for sending supplies to the 14 Divisions of the Anglo-American forces is being rendered useless under the furious attack of the Italo-German air force.

"Hence there is no need of pessimism as to the future of the war situation."

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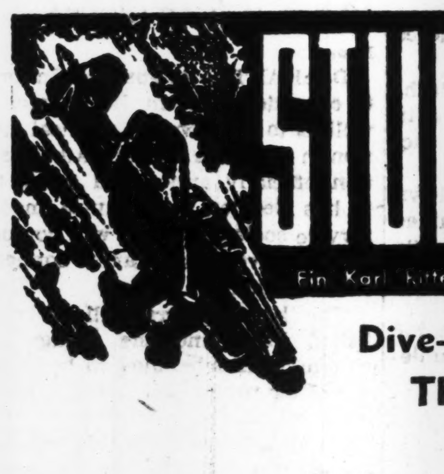

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